The McKean Co. Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS AT SMETHPORT, PA.

Office—Miner Block, Church Street.

TERMS—$1.50 PER YEAR.

Rates of Advertising:

Space	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	4 w.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year
1 inch.	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$2.50	$4.00	$5.00	$8.00	$12.00
2 inch's	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	18.00
3 inch's	2.50	4.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	12.00	18.00	26.00
¼ col.	5.00	7.00	9.00	9.00	11.00	16.00	20.00	30.00
½ col.	8.00	12.00	13.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	35.00	50.00
1 col.	14.00	18.00	22.00	26.00	35.00	45.00	60.00	100.00

Legal, Official and Transient Advertising, per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents.

Local Notices, ten cents per line for one insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices over five lines, ten cents per line.

Professional Cards, per year, $5.

McKean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Publisher. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOL. XIV. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN CO., PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1877. NO. 41.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and cheaply executed at the

MINER JOB ROOMS.

The office is supplied with Power Presses, a large assortment of Type, and every appliance necessary for the prompt execution of

POSTERS, HANDBILLS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, BILL HEADS, CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADS, PROGRAMMES, STATEMENTS, ETC.

LEGAL BLANKS.

We make a Specialty of Legal Blank Printing. We keep in stock a full line of Law and Conveyancing, Justices' and Constables' Blanks, and are prepared to print any style of Blank on short notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

BYRON D. HAMLIN & SON,

Law & Land Office.

AGENCY OF THE KEATING LANDS.

Located in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

SMETHPORT, PA.

JOHN C. BACKUS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

Office—Up-stairs in Startwell Block, on Main Street.

W. J. MILLIKEN,

Attorney & Counselor, Notary Public,

KENDALL CREEK, PA.

Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

P. FORD,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.

OFFICE—FORD BUILDING,

Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

SMETHPORT, PA.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

S. W. SMITH,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

P. R. COTTER,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

All business intrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention to collections.

G. A. BERRY,

Attorney at Law,

Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner,

Office in Exchange Building, Main St., BRADFORD, McKEAN CO., PA.

O. A. HOTCHKISS,

Attorney at Law.

Office over Parker & Melvin's store,

MAIN STREET, BRADFORD, PA.

R. B. STONE,

Attorney at Law.

Office with Eve, Bromley, over Fauchenbach's Store,

BRADFORD, PA.

PHYSICIANS.

S. D. FREEMAN,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.,

Will promptly attend to all calls in the profession.

H. L. McCOY,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.,

Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,

Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,

15 Fraley Street, KANE, PA.

Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

E. A. VanScoy,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.

Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession. Office in Van Scoy building, corner of Corydon and Mechanic Streets.

F. W. HOGARTH,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

Will attend to all calls in his profession.

OFFICE IN HIS STORE.

E. R. SHATTUCK,

RETAIL DEALER IN

WINES & LIQUORS,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.

Not less than five (5) gallons carefully boxed and shipped.

ALFRED STURDEVEINT

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his new quarters,

In the Bennett House.

HE IS PREPARED TO DO

SHAVING and HAIR DRESSING

In the Highest Style, and at the Lowest Price

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

COLLARS, CUFFS,

And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

W. S. BROWNELL,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Hats, Caps,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits

Store Opposite Baptist Church,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Patronage is respectfully solicited.

BENNETT HOUSE,

Opposite the Court House,

SMETHPORT, PA.

WM. HASKILL, Proprietor.

This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best stopping and best furnished Hotel in northern Pennsylvania.

Guests will be guaranteed satisfaction.

WRIGHT HOUSE,

Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

B. F. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

First-Class in Every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar. Rates reasonable.

BRADFORD HOUSE,

ED. DOLAN, Proprietor,

Cor. MAIN AND MECHANIC STREETS,

Bradford, McKean County, Pa.

OLEAN HOUSE,

OLEAN, N. Y.

GEO. VAN CAMPEN & SONS, Props.

Centrally located, east side Main Street. First-class Livery, Barber Shop and Bath Rooms attached.

GEO. VAN CAMPEN, JAS. K. VAN CAMPEN, GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Jr.

BONNEY'S

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

Terrace, near Main St.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors.

P. E. STONE, Clerk,

Late Proprietor of the Olean House.

LARRABEE HOUSE,

Larrabee, Pa.

R. LARRABEE, Proprietor.

Located but a few steps from the McKean & Buffalo, and the B., N. Y. & Philadelphia depots.

SARTWELL HOUSE,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.

The above House has been recently Rebuilt, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the Convenience of Guests

CABINET SHOP,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT.

WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.

FURNITURE,

PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

PAINTING & GRAINING.

The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner, and at reasonable rates.

Graining by a New and Cheap Process.

I make a Specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.

CARL HASSE.

J. C. HAMLIN,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

RANGES, STOVES,

Shelf Furniture, Tinware,

CUTLERY,

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,

And every article to be found in a first-class Hardware Establishment.

JOB WORK of all kinds done at short notice in good workmanlike manner.

Cor. Main and Church Streets,

SMETHPORT, PA.

The Baby's Strike.

They had a strike up at Mr. Middlerib's the other night. The baby struck for six hours' walking every night, instead of four, which it has been getting. The family at first refused to accede to this preposterous and unreasonable demand, but the baby being a monopoly, there being no others to supply the place of the striker, it was able to enforce its demands, as all sleep was shut off until a settlement was effected. The only show of violence was the threat, on the part of the baby, to make it warm for the household when it was about four years older and green apple time came around.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

To Sleep.

I pray thee, timid Sleep, to bide with me,
Night after night do not affrighted be,
Like some wild bird,
Which, at the softest word
Or slightest rustle heard,
Afar from human presence swift doth flee.

I woo thee, gentle Sleep, with every art
That wistfullest desire can impart;
But cruelly
Thou still dement me
Thy restful company,
And I am weary—body, mind and heart.

Yea, very tired my body is with pain,
And heavy with care, while thoughts perplex my brain.
Oh, sweet Repose!
If thou mine eyes wouldst close,
My yearning limbs compose,
And bind me till the morn with slumbrous chain!

Not yet? Ah, cruel Sleep! soon I shall find
Thy brother, Death, called, to be more kind.
Most welcome guest,
Death bringeth gift of rest—
Most undisturbed and blest,
Where dream and care and pain are left behind.

THE ALIBI.

BY A DETECTIVE.

One Sunday, about ten years ago, I found myself at Carlisle, a flourishing town on the Blank and Blank railroad. I was considerably acquainted there, and had been there pretty often on business; but my being there at this time was the result of an accident merely. I had been three hundred miles west of this, trying in vain to find a clew to the whereabouts of an absconding defaulter; and, coming back to take a fresh start, I found that a flood had submerged the track for several miles east of Carlisle, and that there would be no getting away till Monday at the least. So I made a virtue of necessity, and telegraphing my detention and its cause to my family, I went up town.

After dinner at the hotel, I dropped into the office of the district attorney, with whom I was well acquainted. I found him arranging the details of a number of criminal cases which were to be tried at the court which began the following Monday.

"Anything of importance?" I asked, rather carelessly."

"One, at least," he replied. "Joe Slifer, a notorious scoundrel, is to be tried for highway robbery. The victim was dragged out of his buggy on a lonely road, beaten insensible, and robbed of a thousand dollars. He identifies Slifer positively as one of the ruffians."

"What's the defense?"

"I can't imagine. I don't think there is any, in reality."

"Maybe he'll prove an alibi," I jocosely suggested. He shook his head.

"They'll hardly try that," he said. "The facts are too clear."

After some more unimportant conversation with him, I returned to the hotel, where I spent the remainder of the day.

The next day was Sunday. I woke quite early, and found the promise of a beautiful summer day so good that I dressed myself and sallied out for a walk. Nobody was stirring yet about the hotel, and the streets were perfectly still. I walked around several squares, and returned to the hotel, meeting only one person on the way.

That person was standing in the doorway of a basement saloon as I passed. I looked down casually, and saw him standing there in his shirt sleeves. His hair was tumbled, and he was gaping, as if just awakened. I did not discover that he was doing anything particular there; I thought afterward that it was quite likely that he had been left in a drunken sleep on the floor or on a bench in the bar the night before, and that waking up at this early hour, he had taken the wrong door in seeking for his lodgings, and had come out of doors instead of going to bed.

My look at him was merely a side glance, but that was enough to photograph his face in my mind. It was a thin, bilious face, perfectly smooth, with a long nose, much twisted to one side, and a red scar over the left eye. I marked it instantly as the face of a rascal. How I could do that, I can't explain; our business teach us to read faces as most men read books, and the glance that I had at that face told me that the man was a lawless fellow. His actions confirmed the opinion. Sleepy as he looked and acted, no sooner did he see me passing than he dove back through the door, and slammed it to.

I instantly understood him. "A scamp on some 'lay' or other, and don't want to be seen," was my thought. And I walked on with his photograph in my mind, but ceased to think anything of him or of the circumstance before I reached the hotel.

The day passed; and bright and early Monday morning I took my satchel and went down to the depot. But it was to no purpose; the office was closed, and a placard on the wall informed the public that the road would not be opened before Tuesday.

I went back to the hotel, too much out of sorts to enjoy my breakfast. I did not understand, till the day was some hours older, that I was needed more here at Carlisle than anywhere else, just then.

I went from the breakfast table into the reading room, and after I had read an hour, I heard one man say to another:

"Let's go over to the court-house; they're trying Joe Slifer." They went out; and remembering my little talk with the district attorney, my curiosity was excited, and I followed them.

When I entered the court-room, the victim of the robbery was on the stand. He was a plain, simple old man, and gave his evidence with apparent truthfulness. He testified that he was stopped about sunset, some months before, while passing from Carlisle to his home with one thousand dollars that he had drawn that afternoon from the bank. It was a lonely spot, and there was no house within half a mile of it. He was jogging leisurely along, when a light wagon, drawn by two horses, dashed up beside the buggy, and three of the four men in it jumped out, while the fourth held the reins. They were all masked. One of them seized his horse by the bit and stopped him, the second snatched the lines from his hands, and the third climbed half into the buggy, and, taking him by the arms, demanded his money. He said that he instantly shouted as loud as he could; when the ruffian dealt him a savage blow with a slungshot which knocked him senseless; and when he came to himself again both robbers and money were gone.

He recognized only one of the four—the one that struck him—Joe Slifer, who came back to give the blow his mask dropped and revealed the face of Joe Slifer, the prisoner at the bar. He knew it—he was perfectly positive of it—and all the ingenuity of the cross-examination could not weaken or shake his evidence upon this important point.

No other witness was called for the prosecution; none seemed necessary. The prisoner's lawyer got up and made a plausible statement to the jury that the complainant was mistaken about recognizing Joe Slifer on the occasion referred to; that Slifer was not there at all, but that he was at Norcott fifty miles north of Carlisle, at the very hour of that robbery, and that he should prove it by at least two good witnesses. He sat down and called out: "Caleb Wye," and everybody leaned forward expectantly.

The witness came forward with a slow, limping gate, leaning on a cane. He was apparently a man of middle age, and was dressed in a suit of sober black, with a white choker about his neck. His hair was silver gray; and as he mounted the stand, and leaning on his cane, turned his eyes placidly to the prisoner's counsel, he presented an appearance that would attract attention and respect anywhere.

I saw him; and though I did not betray any surprise, I know my heart gave a tremendous thump. For I saw the bilious, thin face, the crooked nose and the scarred forehead of the dodger whom I had seen twenty-four hours before in the doorway of the saloon. With this difference, however, the hair of that man was almost black, while this man's was silver gray.

I edged my chair quietly up beside that of the district attorney, and while the man was testifying I managed to whisper in the officer's ear without attracting the attention of the witness. The latter testified that he was a dealer in ready-made clothing in Norcott and one of the firm of Wye & Pleasants. That on the day testified to as the day of the robbery, both he and his partner were at their store at Norcott, and there was an unusual call for goods. Joe Slifer was then in town; they knew him well, and had often employed him to help in the store.

On this particular day they sent for him; he came immediately; and he remained at the store, waiting on customers, from two o'clock to eight, without once leaving it. Mr. Pleasants was in court, and he would testify to the same facts.

The first question of the district attorney made the fellow start and shiver.

"Are you in disguise, sir?"

"Wh—what?" stammered the man.

"Have you a silver-gray wig over your dark hair?"

The man looked amazed and then frightened, but said nothing; and before he could recover his self-possession, the district attorney had stepped forward and removed the wig, revealing a smoothly brushed head of dark-brown hair.

"What does this mean?" he asked, sternly.

"Only a fancy," was the sulky answer. "I've worn that wig for years."

"Have you, indeed? Did you wear it all day yesterday?"

"Yes, sir," was the confident response.

"Where?"

"At Norcott, to be sure."

"All day?"

"Certainly. I was there the whole day."

"When did you arrive here at Carlisle?"

"At seven-twenty this morning."

The district attorney gave me a triumphant wink; and when he stated to the court that he desired this witness to be detained till the close of the trial, the sheriff was directed to take charge of him. Mr. Caleb Wye came down from the stand with his wig in his hand, and took a seat by the sheriff, looking decidedly more bilious than I had yet seen him appear.

Mr. Pleasants was now loudly called for by the defense; but no one came forward. The unexpected reception that the last witness had met probably chilled the ardor of his confederate, and he wisely choose to keep himself in the background. This then was all of the defense; and my evidence at once blew it to the winds. I looked directly at Mr. Wye (so called), while I was telling the jury when, where and under what circumstances I had seen him the previous day, and I saw him tremble like an aspen leaf. The jury convicted the prisoner without leaving their seats, and the witness was locked up for further consideration.

I left Carlisle the next morning, and heard nothing more of this affair for several weeks. Then a letter from the district attorney, thanking me for the assistance I had rendered him, conveyed more details.

"The witness Wye," he wrote, "whose real name is Nicholas Bray, was indicted for perjury. A very slight investigation showed me that we could prove that he had no right to the name of Wye, that neither he nor any man by the name of Pleasants ever kept store in Norcott, and that neither of them was known there at all. This, with your evidence, would have been sufficient to convict him; and understanding it as well as anybody, he concluded to save trouble and plead guilty. So he and Slifer are both in the penitentiary, and will stay there for a term of years.

"But do you know what I think of this gang? I think that both Wye, *alias* Bray, and Pleasants, *alias* somebody else, who was doubtless in the courthouse during the trial, were both present at the robbery, and took part in it.

Don't you?"

It was a shrewd guess, and, I am inclined to think, a correct one. So intricate and powerful are the combinations of rogues! and yet, how they sometimes betray themselves by a trifle!

Disraeli, Past and Present.

His ringlets of silken black hair, his flashing eyes, his effeminate and lisping voice, his dress-coat of black velvet, lined with white satin; his white kid gloves, with his wrist surrounded by a long hanging fringe of black silk; and his ivory cane, of which the handle, inlaid with gold, was relieved by more black silk in the shape of a tassel. Everyone laughed at him for being affected; but the woman declared that he was an affectation of the best style, and they felt that his personal vanity was in flattering homage to their most notorious weakness. Such was the plumed boy-exquisite who forced his way into the saloons of peeresses. Men held him in light esteem, but observant women, who, as a rule, are more discerning judges of young men than themselves, prophesied "he would live to be a great man." That was Disraeli, after he had created intense sensation by his novel. "Vivian Grey," written and published when he was little more than twenty years of age.

And this is his appearance now: There hangs from the crown of the head a single curl of black hair, "a curl which you cannot look at without feeling a touch of pathos in your inmost heart, for it is the only thing about the worn and silent man reminding you of the brilliant youth of "Vivian Grey." The face below this solitary lock is deeply marked with furrows left by care's plowshare; the fine dark eyes look downward, the mouth is closed with a firmness that says more for this man's tenacity of will than pages of eulogy would do; but what strikes you more than anything else is the utter lack of expression upon the countenance. No one looking at the face, though but for a moment, could fall into the error of supposing that expression and intelligence are not here; they are there, but in concealment." The face is clean shaven and an utter blank—the face of a sphinx—"the most remarkable face in England."

Pearls of Thought.

The universe is the visible garment of the Invisible.

The groves and woods are the musical academies of the singing birds.

If you are asked to do a right thing, answer by doing it. 'Tis a short answer, but it does not give offense.

Time is the bell-ringer of the universe. He strikes the hours even now; presently he will peal the chimes.

Learn in childhood, if you can, that happiness is not outside, but inside. A good heart and a clear conscience bring happiness, which no riches and no circumstances alone ever do.

It is a man's proper business to seek happiness and avoid misery. Happiness consists in what delights and contents the mind; misery in what disturbs, discomposes or torments it.

Every man ought to aim at eminence, not by putting others down, but by raising himself; and enjoy the pleasure of his own superiority, whether imaginary or real, without interrupting others in the same felicity.

Revenge is a fever in our blood, to be cured only by letting the blood of another; but the remedy too often produces a relapse, which is vengeance a malady far more dreadful than the first disease, because it is incurable.

It is not by the exertion of corporal strength and activity that the momentous affairs of state are conducted. It is by cool deliberation, by prudent counsel, and by that authoritative influence which ever attends on public esteem.

We assemble conventions and councils to have the benefit of their collected wisdom, not always remembering that we must necessarily have at the same time the evils of their collected passions, prejudices and private interests.

A London Reception.

A London correspondent writes: Among the ladies present on the Pierrepont reception a display of diamonds really of bewildering value was made. I have seen nothing so fine since Eugenie sat upon the throne at the Tuileries. With us in America, when a lady gets a pair of diamond earrings, some pendant for the neck of value, a brooch, perhaps a bracelet set with these precious stones, she is considered by her sex one of the specially favored. I remember, about three years ago, when a gentleman of San Francisco bought some fine diamonds in Paris for his wife, the matter was admiringly discussed in the American colony; but these trinkets, costly as they were, were but trifles compared to the magnificence of this sort which can be boasted by some of the British peeresses. A Scotch countess at Mr. Pierrepont's reception wore upon her head a crown of diamonds of a shape and size such as are never seen in America except in mock stones and upon the head of an actress upon the stage. Diamonds of enormous size hung from her ears; neck, arms and the corsage of her dress sparkled with the prismatic hues of the costliest gems of the mines where the fairies live. This was the Countess of Caithness, who, with the earl, her husband, has been in America, and, if I mistake not, has made the trip to California.

Who Wouldn't be an Editor?

The *Courier-Journal*, of Louisville, Ky., received the following communication from a young man in Tennessee:

"I have been teaching school ever since I quit school about a year ago, but I do not like it. It is time I had chosen a profession, and I think I would rather be an editor than anything else, for I like ease and comfort and plenty of money, and do not like to work. To be an editor—to sit in an elegant sanctum, with nothing to do but write when I felt like it; to have plenty of money and go where and when I please, free of cost, and lead the editor's quiet life of ease, without care or trouble of any sort—is the height of my ambition. My friends think I ought to study law or medicine, or both, or something; but to be a lawyer or a doctor requires too much study and too much brains to start with, and teaching is too hard work. Under these circumstances would you not advise me to become an editor?"

To this remarkable communication the *Courier-Journal* sportively replied as follows, and it is to be hoped to the young editorial aspirant's entire satisfaction: We certainly would; your ideas of the life of an editor and his surroundings and freedom from care and toil are singularly accurate. An editor is the happiest being on earth. He has little or nothing to do and his pay is all that his heart could wish. His sanctum, with its Persian rugs and Turkey carpets, its costly rosewood furniture, its magnificent mirrors, its beautiful pictures, its complete library of splendidly bound books, its buffet stocked with the finest of wines, liquors and cigars, which cost him but a puff or two; its silver bell to summon an attendant whenever a julep or cocktail is wanted, and, in short, with its everything that human ingenuity can devise for his comfort and pleasure, is a perfect little paradise, where he sits or lounges and reigns a young lord, with the world of fashion and pleasure at his feet. And then anybody can be an editor—no study, no preparation, no brains, nothing but a little money to start with, and once started the money pours in upon you in a steady stream, and the chief labor of your life is to spend it. As for the labor of editing a paper, that is mere moonshine. A mere glance at the columns of a newspaper is enough to convince you that it requires no labor to edit it and less brains. It is certainly a glorious life, that of an editor, a life of luxurious ease and elegant leisure—a life for the gods, filled, like that of the young lover in his first sweet dream of requited love, with lotus and rose leaves and moonbeams

While not a wave of trouble rolls
Across his peaceful breast;

and that all men are not editors is one of the strangest things beneath the stars. True, there must be doctors and lawyers and merchants and shoemakers and peanut dealers and the like, and all these callings must be filled by somebody, but there are thousands of men who are not smart enough to fill them, and why they don't become editors and lead the life of opulent princes is a thing that staggers us. But after all it may be that it is a mere matter of taste. It may be repugnant to some natures to be clothed in purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day, and of course it would never do for such a nature to become an editor; the life of ease and elegance and luxury, and exemption from all care and toil and duns, would soon become a bore to him, and he would spend his nights in dreaming of plows and pitchforks and reaping machines, and squander his days in devising some plan of swapping places with a blacksmith's apprentice or a street car driver. Yes, we would advise our young Tennesseean friend to become an editor by all means. Let him rent twenty acres of good ground, if he has none of his own, and if it fails to yield him a decent living it is because he hasn't edited it as well as he ought to have done.

A Mortifying Mistake.

A well-known young lady of Milwaukee, Wis., recently made herself the victim of a ridiculous mistake. A handsome and wealthy gentleman, whose acquaintance she had just formed, invited her to attend a dress party in his company. She accepted, and arrayed herself for the event with unusual care. To her surprise and mortification he appeared, to escort her to the party, attired in a white linen coat. She invited him to be seated, and then begged to be excused for a few moments. To her mother she stated the fact that she would be ashamed to go with him if he wore "that coat." It was finally decided that she should ask the gentleman to pass the evening at the house. Ashamed, but determined, she told him that she did not believe that any of the gentlemen would wear linen coats at the party; that they had better not go; a delightful evening could be passed at home, etc. The gentleman took the matter good-naturedly, and remarked: "Why, this is only my duster." He revealed beneath it a garment of shining broadcloth. The lady recovered from her mortification sufficiently to attend the party, but she feels ashamed of her stupidity to this day. Her companion was the best-dressed man there.

Pass Along the Root.

Instead of asking a blessing on sitting down at the table, a family up town have for years been following the custom of repeating verses from the Bible, each person repeating one, commencing with the head of the family. A few days since a young man in the family brought up to dinner with him a friend who was not aware of the custom and was ready at all times to get in a word of merriment. When they sat down at the table the friend was placed next to the head of the family, who began the worship by repeating: "The love of money is the root of all evil." The friend took it that the remark was made to him, and replied by: "Well, pass along the root." A sensation all around.—*Cleveland Herald.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Treatment of Pigs.

Thomas P. Jaynes, commissioner of agriculture of the State of Georgia, in "Manual on the Hog," among other good things has the following:

"Success in raising hogs depends in a great measure upon the attention given pigs for the first few months of their existence, and if proper attention is given them it may be stated as a maxim that increase of pigs is increase of pork. The future usefulness of every animal, man included, depends, in an eminent degree, upon the treatment received while young, and in none more than in the pig. Pigs that are allowed to become poor or diseased seldom or entirely recover so as to attain equal development with those that receive no check in growth or health during the formative period. It is, therefore, of prime importance to keep pigs, from their birth, in a thriving, healthy condition. As soon as they can be induced to eat, they should be provided with a shallow trough in the sow's pen, but inaccessible to her, to which they can resort at pleasure. Commence by giving them a small quantity of milk, several times a day, being careful to feed at regular hours, so that they will expect it at those hours, and sleep quietly during the intervals. Increase the quantity, and give a little grain as they grow older, being careful to clean out the trough each time before feeding. If the pigs have been well fed, and the sow is much reduced, they may be weaned at six weeks old, but if the sow is still in good condition and strong enough to bear the drain upon her constitution, they may remain with her ten or twelve weeks, if there is time enough to prepare for the next litter. When only a few weeks old the boar pigs should be altered and marked, and the sows spayed about two weeks before they are weaned, that they may have the mother's milk until recovered from its effects. If the pigs are castrated at this tender age, there is less risk; on account of the greater ease with which they can be held in the proper position and the small development of the parts. If allowed to run three or four months, as is too often the case, the parts become more sensitive, and hemorrhage, swelling and stiffening of the parts are apt to follow. When the pigs are operated upon the sow should be removed to a sufficient distance from the pen not to be excited by the cries of her young, since there will be risk of her eating her pigs if she smells blood upon them when she is excited."

Don't Mow Too Close.

Now that the haying season is at hand farmers should be advised not to try to economize by mowing too close. An old farmer of our acquaintance used to say that he thought "it was better to leave the lower joint for the old brindle cow than to save it for her;" and we wonder that all sensible farmers do not heed his advice. When grass is mown too close the sun dries up the roots, greatly injuring them for future crops. Since the introduction of machines a greater part of the farmers using them have lowered the section so as to cut as low as possible. We would earnestly advise them to stop this custom at once. You may get a little more out of the present crop, but if more is left on the ground it will afford protection for the roots, and also act as a fertilizer for subsequent crops. Leave the lower joint, and after a few trials you will be satisfied that instead of losing you will be a gainer not to mow too close.—*American Cultivator.*

The Trade in Human Hair.

This trade continues to increase in Marseilles, France, and it has now become a staple article of commerce in that city. Six or seven years ago the annual quantity did not exceed sixteen tons, but it had increased in 1873 to fifty, and in 1875 to eighty tons. It was thought that this total would never be exceeded; but the returns for 1876 have already falsified the prediction, as during the past year ninety-two tons were registered as having arrived at Marseilles. Formerly all the hair imported into Marseilles came from Italy, but the country has been unable to meet the increasing demand, and a brisk trade has been opened with the extreme East. Thus of the ninety-two tons imported last year, forty-three came from Italy, while China supplied thirty-six, Turkey five and Japan three tons, the remainder being made up of importations from Egypt, India, Germany, Belgium, Spain and Algeria. The total quantity of hair imported into France last year is estimated at one hundred and twenty tons, valued at about $1,000,000.

Ethan Allen and Parson Dewey.

Parson Jedediah Dewey, who preached a war sermon the Sunday before the battle of Bennington, was the first pastor of the first church in Vermont. His strict theological views sometimes brought him into contact with Col. Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, who lived in Bennington some years. Preaching on the character of God one Sunday, Col. Allen rose in his prominent pew and disputed one of the parson's statements. Pointing at the disturber, Mr. Dewey retorted: "Sit down, thou bold blasphemer, and listen to the Word of God." During the Thanksgiving service for the surrender of Ticonderoga, Mr. Dewey had been ascribing the glory of the victory to the Lord rather more sweepingly than was agreeable to Allen, who called out in the midst of a prayer: "Please mention to the Lord about my being there."

RUSSIAN WAR SONG.

Trampelovitch, trampelovitch, trampelovski;
the boysoultchy are comerowsck,
Cheverek uphiowich comradesowski they
willtsch comsikh;
And beneathhich the starowskovonski flagovitch
we shall breathova tee airenhosk against.
Ofovitch the freelanderouk in our own beloved
Karageorgrovitchiolenskidoodle.

But the rest is too sad.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

The Widow's Mite.

A tramp went into a widow's out,
On a dark and stormy night;
He demanded food and a bed on the spot,
And put up his fists to fight.
The widow grabbed a pewter pot
And hit one straight from the right;
The tramp went down as if he was shot,
He had got the widow's might.

Items of Interest.

Rome is fifteen miles from the sea.

Arab horses do not lie down, but sleep standing up.

The Chinese have had emperors for 4,800 years.

In 1876 Alabama exhumed 65,000 tons of coal from her depths.

Catfish is the name of a new post-office in Oswego county, and we believe they do.

The original inhabitants of the European nations were the Celts, Goths and Sclavonians.

The highest mountains in the world are the Himalayas, in Asia, the highest peak being 29,002 feet.

Talking too much makes one very warm. Silence is coolness. Only an occasional "Phew!" should be indulged in.

A pretty Tennessee girl has patented a combined harrow and stalk cutter. Most girls, however, prefer to harrow in the old way.

The Bermudas were discovered in 1527 by a Spaniard of that name, and in 1612 the islands were settled upon by the English.

An Iowa man, who has been married three times, is now being sued for breach of promise, on a promise made thirty-eight years ago. It will soon be time for men to clamor for protection.

In 1800 a French prisoner at Liverpool exhibited a most extraordinary propensity to devour nauseous diet, particularly cats, of which, in one year, he devoured 174, many of them while alive.

"Resplendently gorgeous, transcendantly beautiful are the emerald coats of green being donned by the forests"—but that is as far as we got on a communication sent to us on Monday. It made two lights for our briarwood.—*Granville Sentinel.*

During the first quarter of 1877 the death rate of Boston was 20.8; New York, 23.8; Philadelphia, 22.5; London, 23; Paris, 29.4; Liverpool, 28.2; San Francisco, 20.4; Madras, 146; Alexandria, 41.4; Dresden, 33.2; Bombay, 65.4; Lisbon, 34.9; Munich, 36.1; Stockholm, 30.4; Vienna, 36.7.

Dream of a night editor: "The Turks got the Fort Wayne rioters into the round house at Rustchuk, and opened fire on them with the Ninth regiment Gatling gun. Re-enforcements of Russians came down on hand-cars from the mines, and at the last accounts the czar was locked up in a Baltimore station house."

She caught him over the ear with the scrubbing-brush, and he sat down under the washbench and looked at his reflection in a tin pan, and said softly to himself: "Turn back memory's page. Twelve short months ago our fresh young love was in its bud. Who would ever have thought, in that honeysuckle season of hope and joy, that it would fetch up with such a sick old baldheaded blossom as this?"

Poison Fishes.

A very poisonous fish is found on the coast of Borneo, and common to the rivers in Sarawak. The fish is called the ikam buntal, and is by no means pleasant to look at, being flabby and covered with short spines, having the power of blowing itself out in a globular form, and when handled in this state it emits a sound something like a grunt. Lately thirteen persons had been seized with symptoms of poisoning after eating the roe of the buntal. Three of the sufferers succumbed to the effects of the poison, and died; the remaining ten were saved by careful medical treatment. The appearance presented by those attacked and who recovered were dilated pupils, blueness of lips, spasms of throat, contractions of the limbs, stertor, with greatly lowered temperature. In those who died, the tongue was white and mottled, the mouth showing a peculiar blueness. The time which elapsed from eating the fish to that of death, was from twenty minutes to half an hour. In searching for parallel cases, it was found that some years ago two sailors were poisoned from eating a small portion of the liver of the same kind of fish at the Cape of Good Hope, and died in seventeen minutes. Large quantities are eaten by the Malays and Dyaks, "who have many peculiar superstitions connected with the mode of cooking," in which, perhaps, may be found the secret of the immunity enjoyed, as a rule, from the effects of the fish. One of the remedies in which the natives have much faith is the curious process of placing the sufferer on a platform of sticks, on which the fish is smoked, and keeping up a good fire underneath, sufficiently guarded not to burn the body.

Eccentricities of Wheat.

Mr. G. A. Winchester, of Monroe, N. C., received a small package of wheat from the Agricultural department last fall, which he sowed. While it was growing he noticed that two grains were producing a different kind of stalk from the rest, and when ripe he gathered eleven heads from these two grains and has saved them for planting again. The size and shape of the heads are the curiosity. They measure one and a half inches in length and about one-fourth of an inch wide and one-third of an inch thick, the grains being in two almost separate clusters, the whole head having a good deal the appearance of an ear of corn with about three rows shelled out on two opposite sides. The heads averaged about eighty grains each.

The M'Kean Miner

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1877.

Meeting of the Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,
HARRISBURG, JULY 12, 1877.

By direction of the Republican State Committee, the Republican State Convention heretofore called to meet on the 29th day of August next, is hereby postponed, to meet at Harrisburg, at noon, on Wednesday, September 5, 1877. This postponement is made at the request of a large number of delegates elect, who have engagements to be present at a triennial conclave of Knights Templar, which assembles at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 29th day of August next.

By order of Committee.

HENRY M. HOYT, Chairman.
A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

THE Democrats of Ohio have boldly and openly avowed their sympathy for and determination to protect the ballot-box stuffers. One of the resolutions of their platform denounces the registry laws passed by the last Legislature.

SENATOR WALLACE is reported as saying that he expects to see the Democrats carry Pennsylvania this fall by a very respectable majority. He could have added that he has expressed precisely the same opinion in every contest for quite a number of years past. Hope springs eternal in his Senatorial breast.

MR. W. H. WEST, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, is a clever lawyer with an excellent vein of oratory. He is described as somewhat resembling Mr. Lincoln in appearance, being tall, angular and—not handsome. He is partially blind and needs guidance in going about. He lives in Bellefontaine and has been popularly liked as a judge.

THE Troy *Times* says: "More than half of the leaders of the Democracy to-day were know-nothings. The Liberal and proscriptive elements gravitated to the Democratic party on Sam's death as naturally as water runs down hill. Every Democratic State ticket in New-York for years has had one or more Know-nothings on it, and the fact that they wanted to proscribe all foreigners never hurt them one particle with the foreign-born element in the party when the vote was counted."

THE worry of the Democrats of Ohio over their State nominations keeps pace with the congratulations of the Republicans over theirs. The grumbling in the Democratic camp over the record of Mr. Bishop is widespread and loud. Many Democrats are represented as saying that they will not vote for him. Possibly they will not, but it would be a mistake for the Republicans to build their hopes too largely on such threats of defection. Democrats are apt to growl—and vote the ticket.—*Tribune.*

IN one of her recent letters Gail Hamilton accuses Secretary Schurz of accepting large sums for campaign speeches. Gail might better have withheld this charge. It is certainly no discredit to the Secretary that he accepted compensation for his services. Better pay well for a convincing campaign address than for bands, bonfires or beer. But the Secretary denies the charge most emphatically. He says, and he is entitled to belief, that so far from making a profit from his campaign labors, they always left him decidedly out of pocket.

THE theory of the Democrats in cutting down the army of the United States, and in refusing, as did the last House of Representatives, to make any appropriation for its support, find a very impressive illustration from the rioting and violence which have prevailed in various parts of the county. Several of the States have called upon the President for help, thereby confessing their own inability through the State militia to preserve the public peace; and yet the President, as the consequence of democratic policy, has not been able to furnish anything like adequate help. The whole army is but a handful of men, in comparison with the extent of the country. A part of it is watching the Mexican raiders; another part of it is either fighting or watching the Indians; another part is occupied in taking care of wide scattered military posts; and what is left to meet any sudden emergency affecting the public peace is the merest fragment. The facts of the past few days sternly show that the President needs a larger force of trained soldiers under his command, whom he can promptly place at any point where they are needed. The regular army, as at present organized, is not sufficient for the public safety and should be at least doubled. The people can much better afford to be taxed for its support than to be exposed to the perils of public commotion and rioting. We trust that Congress will learn this lesson and never again leave the Federal government in so helpless a condition.

— The Boston *Herald* notes that the Ohio Republican leaders have been men with short names such as Hayes, West, Cox, Taft, Noyes, Wade, Chase, Brough, and the like.

The Eastern War.

The Russians are not marching on Constantinople very rapidly. Indeed, from latest reports they are going the other way, with the Turks pressing close after them. They have been defeated in recent battles in Europe and are falling back in disorder before the victorious Ottomans. The situation is thus described by a cable dispatch to the *Times*.

"The successes of the Turks have upset the calculations of Prince Bismarck, who is now actively engaged in intriguing with Russia and Austria, in the expectation of influencing the latter to consent to the passage of Russian reinforcements through Servian territory to a position of advantage on the Turkish left flank. Austria wavers in the presence of the uncertainty of action on the part of the British Government, while the latter is evidently anxious to let the Turks fight it out, their successes having much relieved the embarrassment of the Ministry. England, much as she desires to maintain her neutrality, could hardly silently permit an active combination of the three Emperors to rob Turkey of the results of her victories. The political situation at this moment is as critical as it is interesting. England is as uncertain as ever, Russia is appealing to Germany, and the situation is therefore almost wholly under the control of Austria, who in turn fears to be firm."

The Mississippi Democracy.

From the New York Tribune.

There is something almost sublime in the composure with which the Democrats of Mississippi sit down under the eyes of mankind and proceed to ignore the universe. It only happens once or twice in a decade of years that their swamps and wildernesses, their resolutions and their policy, attracts much of the attention of the outside world, and under ordinary circumstances they might commit any number of absurdities without remark. But it does happen just now that the world is looking at them, and that their behavior is of some consequence to the Democratic party elsewhere. Since they obtained control of their State, by methods which, to put it mildly, are open to a great deal of criticism, the only important event in Mississippi has been a political massacre so horrible in its incidents as to arouse the whole country. The Democratic county officers have failed to punish the criminals. The Democratic Governor has failed to teach them their duty or to interest himself at all in the affair. The Democratic press has kept silent about it. Everybody, outside of Mississippi, seems to realize that the Kemper County massacre has placed the Democracy of the whole nation at a disadvantage, imperilled the permanence of President Hayes's Southern policy, and thus threatened the entire South with new misfortunes. One might have thought even a Mississippi Democratic Convention capable of understanding the situation.

The first act of the Convention however was formally to ignore the Kemper County affair by renominating Gov. Stone; and then it proceeded to discourse upon the limitations of the Federal authority, the sovereignty of the States, the right of every free people to be let alone, and the other commonplaces of a past era. What the country wishes to know is whether Mississippi has the will and the power to enforce her own laws, now that the general government has resolved to let her alone; whether she will protect Republicans in their lives and liberties now that military guards have been taken away; whether "home-rule" means immunity for Democratic murderers; and the "reserved right" for which the State is so anxious is the right to encourage political assassinations. But the Democrats of Mississippi have not heard from outside. Surrounded by the complete works of John C. Calhoun, they draft solemn resolutions upon obsolete issues of politics, and pay no more regard to contemporary facts than if all beyond the barrier of cotton-field and cypress-swamp belonged to a world with which they have no concern.

Debts in the United States.

The last circular issued by the commercial agency of Messrs. Dunn, Barlow & Co. gives the following figures as representing the debts in the United States:

"The figures most accessible show that the national debt, as compared with $64,000,000 in 1860, amounts to $2,200,000,000 in 1877; that the states' debt amounts to $375,000,000; the municipal debt to $1,000,000,000; the railway debt to $2,300,000,000; the discounts and loans of national and other banks to another $1,000,000,000; and the loans by insurance and other mortgage machinery may be safely estimated at another $500,000,000. Grouping all these roughly together, the visible indebtedness of which some financial conception may be formed amounts to the sum of $7,350,000,000."

The interest on this sum, at six per cent., if regularly paid, would require each year $441,000,000—an amount exceeding the value of the surplus cotton and grain crops combined. This immense accumulation of debt, especially in the national, state, and municipal form, and very largely in that of railways, is the work of the last sixteen years. A part of it represents the destruction and waste of the War of the Rebellion; another part is represented by permanent improvements of general public utility; and no inconsiderable sum must be set down to enterprises and schemes in excess of the growth of population, which for the present is almost a dead loss. It will take time for the country to adjust this enormous burden of debt and ultimately liquidate it. The work cannot be done in a moment and cannot be done at all without the application of conservative and economical principles. The people have been for several years running the debt-contracting policy to an extravagant and dangerous rate. The liquidation process has begun; and this is one of the secrets of the "hard times" of which so many complain. The process in its ultimate effect is one of business health.

Ohio Republican Platform.

The Republicans of Ohio, in convention assembled, congratulate the people that during the long term of their control of the affairs of the State, no stain has been found upon their record as a party; that their management of local affairs has been true to the moral and industrial interests of the people; and therefore they confidently point to their past as the best evidence of their intentions for the future.

On national questions the Republicans of Ohio claim the same fidelity to right principles and practices which they have exhibited local and State affairs. Appealing to the determination of the people to maintain Republican principles, they offer for the candid consideration of the voters of Ohio the following platform of principles:

Resolved, That we reaffirm and adopt the platform and resolutions of the National Convention of the Republican party, adopted in the Convention at Cincinnati, in June, 1876.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Ohio reaffirm their unfaltering confidence in Rutherford B. Hayes, as a statesman, patriot, and Republican, and cordially approve and support his efforts for the pacification of the country, and the establishment of its civil service upon a basis of purity and efficiency.

Resolved, That we reaffirm it as the unalterable purpose of the Republican party to maintain and enforce the provisions of the recent amendments to the Federal Constitution, guaranteeing the civil rights of citizens before the law, irrespective of race or color, and to insist upon the full and effectual performance by the Federal Government, in the execution of all its power, of its constitutional obligations in that behalf.

Resolved, That we are in favor of both silver and gold as money; that both shall be a legal tender for the payment of all debts, except where otherwise specifically provided for by law, with coining and placed at a disadvantage in our trade with foreign nations; and that both metals shall be kept in circulation as the money of the nation, as contemplated by the Constitution; and we therefore demand the remonetization of silver.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any further grants of public lands or money subsidies, or the extension of the public credit of the General Government to aid in the construction of railroads.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the renewal of patents by acts of Congress, which are burdensome and oppressive to the masses of the people, and especially to the laboring classes.

Resolved, That we view with alarm the present disturbed condition of the country as evinced by the extensive strikes of working men, and followed by the destruction of life and property in different parts of the country; and while we deprecate each and every resort to violence or disorder, and cordially approve the action of our national and State authorities in their efforts to enforce the supremacy of the law, yet we do most heartily sympathize with the condition of the honest and industrious laborers, who are willing to work but remain unemployed, or are employed at wages inadequate to comfort and independence; and as an earnest of our desire to find a remedy for this condition, we recommend: 1, That Congress establish a national bureau of industry; 2, That Congress exert its authority over all national highways of trade, by prescribing and enforcing such reasonable regulations as will tend to promote safety of travel, secure fair returns for capital invested, and fair wages to employes; preventing mismanagement, improper discriminations, and the aggrandizement of officials at the expense of stockholders and shippers and employees; 3, That provision be made for statutory arbitrations between employers and employees to adjust controversies, reconcile interests, and establish justice and equity between them.

— In Ohio there are three candidates for State offices, who were born in the same year (1838), in the same township, in the same school district, all three raised in log cabins, and educated at the same log schoolhouse. They are Hon. J. F. Lukens, Republican candidate for State School Commissioner; Hon. J. J. Burns, Democratic candidate for the same office, and Hon. J. M. Dalzell, (the "Private"), Republican candidate for the House of Representatives. When the war broke out it found Prof. Lukens and Private Dalzell in the ranks of the Union Army, and Prof. Burns in the Confederate Army.

— During the fifty eight years which have passed since American Odd Fellowship was established, over $60,000,000 have been collected, of which upwards of $22,000,000 have been expended for the relief of those entitled to it. Some 726,000 brothers have been aided.

Prosecution of Republicans.

John R. Cochran, Chairman of the Democratic Investigating Committee of the South Carolina Legislature, which is now engaged in the work of prosecuting prominent Republicans of that State, was a notorious lobbyist during the administration of Gov. Scott, who has often been heard to declare that, had it not been for the evil influences of Cochran and others associated with him, he [Gov. Scott] would have been able to defeat much of the jobbery practiced by the Legislature during his administration. Cochran not only championed all the big jobs which were carried through the Legislature at that time, but was the medium employed for imposing worthless tracts of land owned by Democrats upon the notorious Land Commission which was created by the Legislature to purchase lands for sale in small farms among poor people. The fact that this man Cochran is now employed by the Democrats to prosecute Republicans shows to what depth the Democrats of South Carolina have descended.

— Henry Walters, of Brooklyn, left a $1,200 annuity to his widow, on condition of her not re-marrying. She has been openly living since her husband's death, with a man, though not married to him. The Surrogate holds that she is entitled to a continuance of her annuity, as the husband's will is against public policy and morals, and there is also no evidence of re-marriage.

— A correspondent of the Augusta *Chronicle* brings a strong array of figures to show the extravagance of the Democratic State Administration of Georgia.

— A clergyman and a justice of the Peace in Kentucky are accused of being publicly seen last week engaged in tying a tin can to a dog's tail.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

— The revenue of the United States is $284,000,000.

— A Baltimore firm put up 1,400,000 of oysters last year.

— The annual leather product of Cincinnati is estimated at $6,000,000.

— The wheat crop of California for export this year, it is estimated, will be 200,000 tons.

— Texas beef is sold for fourteen cents a pound in London, and for fifteen cents in Galveston.

— The enormous quantity of 420,000,000 pounds of rosin was produced in the United States for the year 1876.

— Within the last ten years the United States has sold $43,000,000 worth of arms and munitions of war to Europe.

— It is estimated that nearly 7,000,000 pounds of steel wire will be required to build the bridge which is to connect New York with Brooklyn.

— Since June 1st, 1876, 12,000,000 lbs. of dried apples have been exported from this country—nearly twenty times as many pounds as the year before.

— The fresh beef shipments from the United States to other countries, during the month of April last, comprised 8,316,289 pounds valued at $821,431.

— The aggregated exports of petroleum oil this year are 121,000,000 against 84,000,000 gallons last year. Over a million gallons are daily exported from New York.

— It is stated that New York bankers have issued $45,000,000 in letters of credit to American tourists this Summer. The Banker and Tradesman, Boston, says it is estimated that upwards of $100,000,000 will be spent by American tourists on the other side of the water during the season just commencing.

— The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued a style of ticket long needed by that large class of people who travel hither and thither at short intervals. The new ticket is good for one thousand miles and one year. There are a thousand one-mile coupons attached to it, of which the conductor tears off as many as the passenger travels miles.

JAMES McNULTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

Suits made to order promptly, after the latest patterns.

REPAIRING and CLEANING

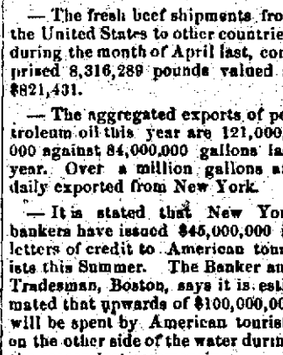
done to order neatly and cheaply.

Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.

v16-42-1y J. McNULTY.

M. L. Armstrong,

Dealer in



Agent for
ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS
in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

W. H. COATS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
FURNITURE
AND
COFFINS.
Eldred, McKean Co., Pa.

J. P. WENDEL,

Smethport, Pa.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

FLOUR, SUGARS,
TEAS, COFFEES,
SPICES,
SYRUPS & MOLASSES,
SALT, PORK, LARD,
BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE,
DRIED BEEF.

FRESH MEAT & FISH
A Specialty.

CANNED GOODS & CONFECTIONERY, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS, ORANGES, LEMONS, NUTS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
CROCKERY
AND
GLASSWARE.

GOODS PROMPTLY DELIVERED FREE OF EXPENSE.

FOR
PARLOR AND BEDROOM
FURNITURE,
Go to the Manufactory of

ALBERT BEST & CO. 39 & 41 Perry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
ALBERT BEST & CO. 39 & 41 Perry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

From 25 to 50 per cent. saved by purchasing of First Hands
ALBERT BEST & CO.
39 & 41 Perry St.,
(NEAR FOOT OF MAIN ST.)
Buffalo, N. Y.
46-1y

ORIGINAL
GOODYEAR'S RUBBER
GOODS.

Vulcanized Rubber in every Conceivable Form, Adapted to Universal Use.

ANY ARTICLE UNDER FOUR POUNDS WEIGHT CAN BE SENT BY MAIL.

WIND AND WATER-PROOF

garments a specialty. Our Cloth surface Coat combines *two garments in one.* For stormy weather it is a *Perfect Water-Proof*, and, in dry weather, a

NEAT AND TIDY OVERCOAT

By a peculiar process the rubber is put between the two cloth surfaces, which prevents *Smelling* or *Sticking*, even in the *hottest climates.* They are made in three colors—Blue, Black and Brown.

Are Light, Portable, Strong and Durable.

We are now offering them at the extreme low price of $10 each. Sent post-paid to any address upon receipt of price.

When ordering, state size around chest, over vest.

Reliable parties desiring to see our goods, can send for our Trade Journal, giving descriptions of our leading articles.

Do save and get the *Original Goodyear's Sterm Vulcanized* fabrics.

Send for illustrated price-list of our *Celebrated Pocket Gymnasiums.*

Address carefully,

Goodyears Rubber Curling Co.,
697 Broadway,
New York City.
P. O. Box 5156.
feb8-77-v14-n15-6m 5in

Cheap Guns for the People.

Double Shot Guns, from $7 to $50. Breech Loading Shot Guns, from $25 to $150. Single Shot Guns, all kinds, $5 to $25. Rifles, Muzzle and Breech Loading, Single and Repeating, 7, 16 and 31 shooters. Revolvers, 5, 6 and 7 shooters, $2.50 to $20.

Goods sent by Express C. O. D., with privilege to examine. Price list free. Address, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

A HARVEST FOR THE
PEOPLE!
FOR THE NEXT
30 DAYS 30

We will sell our stock of DRY GOODS AT PRICES LOWER than they can be purchased in any city, as we do not believe in carrying our goods from one year to another, and wish to give our patrons the benefit of the market.

Parties in need of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,

will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

Haskill & Gifford.

SUMMER ATTRACTIONS.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

OLEAN, N. Y.

ARE OFFERING A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF SEASONABLE GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

OUR DRESS GOODS

Stock is new and attractive, and includes a full assortment of the staples, such as Black and Colored Silks, Cashmeres, Poplins, &c.

READY MADE SUITS.

We have just opened a large assortment of Cambric Suits in Solid Colors, and Pin Head Checks, costing from $3 to $10. These are new and desirable Goods, and are taking the place of Linen Suits with Trade.

DOMESTICS.

Cotton Goods of all kinds have touched a lower price than at any time since the decline. We are now selling a great many kinds of Domestics at less than the real cost of Production.

OUR GOODS ARE ALL BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH,

THE WHITE GOODS

Department is Well Stocked for the season. Full lines of Muslins, Cambrics, Jaconetts, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Mulls, &c. Hamburg Edges in all qualities a specialty.

ALL THE NEW AND

Staple Styles in Hosiery, Gloves, Fans, Neck Ruffles, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, &c.

Hence we do not ask the paying Customers to cover losses caused by a credit Business, but give a uniformly low price to all.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

1y 1636

The New Drug Store.

W. T. CALLER,

Dealer in

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Goods,

and Notions, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, &c., &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED

at all Hours of Day or Night.

MAIN STREET, - - - SMETHPORT, PA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

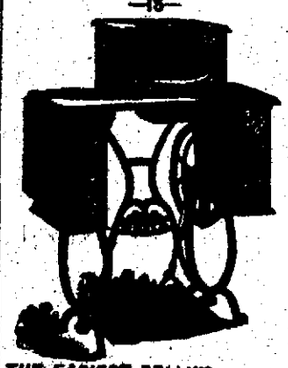
Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information promptly, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the

Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON, Agent of the Trustees.

WILLIAMSPORT, Dec. 28, 1875.

The White



THE EASIEST SELLING;
THE BEST SATISFYING
Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered as cheap second-hand machines, which are offered as cheap second-hand machines, are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after used and rebuilt and put upon the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WEED MAKE.

IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE AFORESAID MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

AGENTS WANTED!

White Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND, O.

MARVIN'S
STANDARD
SAFES
COUNTER, PLATFORM WAGON & TRACK
SCALES
THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST
MARVIN SAFE & SCALE CO.
265 BROADWAY N. Y.
721 CHESTNUT ST. PHILA. PA.
117 SENECA ST. CLEVE. O.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

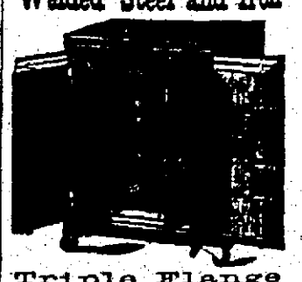
A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

Welded Steel and Iron



Triple Flange
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES;

Patent Inside Bolt Work and Hinged Cap.

NO SAFE COMPLETE WITHOUT IT!!

W. H. TERWILLIGER,
No. 54 Maiden Lane,
Near William St., NEW YORK.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1877.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7½ p. m.

Preaching at Norwich at 2 p. m., and at Clermont at 6 p. m., every other Sabbath And Preaching at Barrett School House at 2p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 3d and 4th Sundays of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—P. B. Cotter, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—C. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.
County Treasurer.—A. H. Mellberg, Port Allegany. *Deputy.*—D. R. Hamlin, Smethport.
Commissioners.—Rej. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. Young.
Deputy.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.
Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

FOR SALE.—A baby carriage, almost as good as new. Will be sold cheap. Enquire at this office.

BRIEF MENTION.

—Ohio has determined to go West.

—Mrs. H. Hamlin has returned from her visit to Vermont.

—The Smethport High School will be presided over by a lady next year.

—Some of the best oil territory in the Tuna Valley is in the vicinity of Sawyer city.

—M. Dolan, late proprietor of the Bradford House, will engage in the oil business.

—Another strike in Hornellsville. The Methodist church was struck by lightning.

—Those who have been patrons of Pain, the artist, say he is a good workman. Try him.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad paid over $34,000 in taxes to the city of Pittsburgh last year.

—The republican candidate for Governor of Ohio is partially blind, but his head and heart is sound and true.

—The office of Justice Ford was made lively on Monday in the prosecution of a suit for six dollars worth of walking-beam.

—A bald-headed editor in McKean County, Pa., offers a thousand dollars for a tale that will make his hair stand on end.—*Friendship Register.*

—Some of our merchants report that they are doing a good business notwithstanding the dull times. It is needless to say that they advertise.

—The new dwelling house being built by H. Hamlin in the west end is framed. Mr. Hamlin has also recently added a bay window to his present residence.

—Sawyer city, which a year ago consisted of but a dilapidated saw-mill and one or two houses, now lays claim to the dignity of a regular correspondent to the MINER.

—We are happy to say that those of our citizens who attended the races last week came home safe and sound—no bruises and black eyes, or swelled heads.

—There will be no services in the M. E. church for the next two sabbaths as Rev. Whiteside and family are making their usual summer visit to their forest home at *Perry*.

—Mr. Babcock, one of the owners of the large Clark, Hulings & Babcock oil track, is a manager of a banking institution at Hornellsville and also controls large lumber interests.

—Mrs. J. H. Patterson has returned from her visit east, and is now ready to receive her customers. She contemplates leaving Smethport before many months, which will be a matter of very much regret to her many friends and customers in this vicinity.

—Gould, of the Cameron Press, was caught in Buffalo during the strike. He had a pass, but that would not buy beefsteak, and it is said he lost one hundred pounds of flesh during his enforced fast of two or three days.

—Warren thinks we were unfair to bring his wonderful high hat into public notice last week, while not noticing the altered appearance of lawyer Backus. Our only excuse is that we could not do justice to the latter subject.

—We are in receipt of cards announcing the marriage of Rev. O. Jay Rose, pastor of the Baptist church, and Miss Ella Oviatt, daughter of W. J. Oviatt, Esq., all of this place. The happy couple have our heartiest congratulations.

—W. & J. Duke are lumber dealers, but they have no reason to complain of the depression of the lumber market. Their sales of lumber for oil rigs and building purposes in the Tuna Vally for some months have often reached $20,000 per month.

—Sheridan Gorton, Esq., left yesterday, for Smethport, Pa., where he will commence the practice of law as a partner of Hon. John Backus, of that place. Mr. G. is a very exemplary young man, and the citizens of Smethport will find in him a valuable acquisition to their society.—*Friendship Register.*

—Saturday evening while Mr. Orrin Haven and his little girl were riding home the team took a sudden fright near Dr. W. Y. McCoy's residence and ran nearly to the covered bridge before they were stopped. Both occupants of the wagon were thrown out, and quite badly bruised.

—It is, and has been for the past three years, the policy of the proprietor of the MINER to put back into it all the profits of the office in the shape of new type and material. Consequently its value and facilities for doing work and doing it well are continually improving.

—Mr. J. McNulty, the tailor, appears with a new advertisement this week inviting the patronage of the citizens of the community. We believe in supporting home institutions, and as Mr. McNulty is here to stay, he should receive the support of our citizens.

—One day last week a tired-looking man, with the smell of the swamp upon his garments, came sneaking into Tallahassee with the returns of the backest county in Florida. They gave the State to Buchanan and Breckenridge by an overwhelming majority.—*Hawkeye.*

—The McKean county Sheriffalty contest was continued so long in the courts that it became almost *forgotten to the general public*, our readers are aware that at the last session of the Supreme Court it was decided in favor of the incumbent, C. S. King. We were informed by one of the counsel a few days ago that the democratic Judges on the bench were, if possible, more decided in their judgment than the republican ones, which happily relieves the question of *any partisan* discussion. The bench were so unanimous in their opinion that they did not require any argument on the parts of the defense.

—The Smethport club play the Farmers Valley base ballists to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, on the grounds of the former. An interesting game is looked for.

—J. P. Wendel has melons, new tomatoes and all kinds of fresh vegetables and fruit. His prices are also as low as the market will allow. Call on him.

—A. N. Cole, the "veteran editor" of Allegany county N.Y. now wants to be Surveyor of the port of New York. Certainly, he was always wanting something ever since we knew or heard of him. But he is not to blame; he was born so.

—Governor Hartranft is the only governor who has taken the field and entered actual service. Others have thought their duties fulfilled when a proclamation was written and a call made on the President. Honor to whom honor is due.

You may place implicit confidence in Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief in all cases of diarrhœa dysentery, cholera, cholera morbus, colic, &c. and it will never disappoint you. It also cures lame back and kidney complaints, strains, bruises, &c. Price 25c, 50c, and $1.

PALATABLE MEDICINES.—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a honeyed drop of relief; his Cathartic Pills glide sugar-shod over the palate; and his Sarsaparilla is a nectar that imparts vigor to life, restores the health and expels disease.—Waterford Pa. Advertiser.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

—A person, in the course of some remarks in a prayer meeting, having several times observed that he should never forget the dying words of his brother, the pastor suggested that it might be well for him to repeat them; whereupon, with some hesitation and scratching of his head, he said that they had slipped his mind.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—Prothonotary Sartwell is making very many improvements to his residence. He has placed a new and excellent wall under the building, and the carpenters are busy at work remodelling the main part. When finished it will be one of the fine residences of the borough. "Agriculture" is evidently profitable in this section.

—Insure your property against loss or damage by fire with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N. Y. tf

—Looking over our exchanges we see under the head of "deaths" almost every week "died with Consumption," we have nothing of that kind to publish in the Sentinel. James' Cough Pills are well known in this vicinity and all use them when any chest difficulty occurs. Hence we have no occasion to publish deaths by consumption.—Mayville Sentinel.

—Insure yourself against Accidents in the Traveler's Insurance Company, with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N. Y. tf

—It is expected that at the next session of Congress the members will reduce their pay ten per cent., says an exchange. Not any. If they feel that economy and reform is necessary, you may just rest assured that they will propose a reduction of wages at the navy yard and government printing office (the only departments where a full and fair days work is rendered) but they will never reduce their own salaries or those of the dawdling, high salaried clerks, never.

The Reason Why.

The question is frequently asked, What has become of the Smethport Extract Works, and why is not the work commenced. As near as we can learn the case stands thus: Mr. Backer, after conference with the railroad authorities, returned to Boston with the understanding that they would ship the products of the works to Boston for a certain sum per cwt. His partners in Boston authorized him to return and sign the contract at those rates. Upon his return he dishovered that the railroads, either through a misunderstanding of the terms or a reconsideration of decision, would require five cents more per cwt., and was therefore unable to close up the businesss. Mr. B. is now in Boston, and writes that he is confident the matter will be satisfactorily arranged, but it will require further time to conclude negotiations. Everything is arranged to commence and vigorously prosecute the work as soon as the necessary papers are signed, which it is hoped and believed will be in a few days.

The Whittlers Outwitted.

The Bradford correspondent of the Derrick tells the following:

Mr. Johnson, the station agent here, resides in close proximity to the Oil Exchange, where large numbers congregate usually. The result was Mr. Johnson's fence was whittled nearly to a point. New pieces occasionally replaced the old ones, and they in turn met a like fate. Finally Mr. Johnson hit upon a plan which he considered would result as a preventative. This was to remove the top rail and drive spikes through it from the under side, letting them project upward a couple of inches. This would prevent people from sitting on the fence, and consequently they would find whittling material elsewhere. For a few day this worked like a charm. It became aged, however, and the spunters commenced breaking off the nails to "make room." Mr. Johnson was then completely beaten. He saw his error, but was not daunted. The arrival subject to his order of a barrel of coal tar was just cause for conceptions of what was to follow. That fence now bears a coating not less than a quarter of an inch in thickness of the black stuff and when the sun pours forth his soothing rays odors of incense rise. The fence, however, remains in statu quo.

Dunkard Oil.

Dunkard Creek, in Greene county, at last bids fair to attract the serious attention of oil operators and speculators. In the midst of former almost worthless territory, a well was sunk which was the first to which scientific principles were applied; that is, the well was tubed as it was sunk thus preventing the inflowing water from interfering with the flow of oil. On Thursday this well reached a depth of seven hundred and fifty feet with a fine show of oil. The tools were pulled and immediately the tubing filled with oil, and for half an hour the murky fluid flowed slowly a stream the full diameter of the tubing. At the end of half an hour the flow ceased, and the countenances of the operators, which had been full of smiles grew woefully melancholy. A surprise was in store for everybody however. Five hours passed and the flow began again, and since that time at intervals of two hours the well fills up and flows a fine stream for half an hour. The present product is about fifty barrels per day, and the oil is a splendid quality for lubricating purposes. The matter has been kept very quiet, and this information was received through a private letter which passed between two parties immediately interested. All leases that can be procured are taken up by parties who are in the secret of this strike.—Pittsburgh Telegraph.

BRADFORD CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BRADFORD, PA., AUGUST 7, 1877.

To the Editor of the Miner.

The market was a little off last week, dropping from $2.00 to $1.75, but fortunately advanced again, and closes this morning firm at quotations as follows: Bradford, $1.90; United, 2,35.

Operators are more hopeful and operations are looking up.

The Walker Oil Co., Richardson farm, Kendall creek, completed a twenty barrel well ten days ago.

Another well is going down on the Schoonover farm, the property of J. W. Sherman.

Blakeslee, Hughston & Ash are drilling a well on the A. F. More farm, Kendall creek; a small producer is looked for.

The well on the Walker lease, Horo' owned, by Welch, Cole & Co. is tubed and pumping eight barrels a day.

Kelley & Gillespie are putting up a rig on the Foster farm near DeGolier Station.

The Trumbower well on Judian creek is said to be flowing twenty-five barrels a day; the effort of a torpedo—but I do not vouch for the truth of the report.

Hamsher & Weaver put a torpedo in their No. 1, Melvin, a week ago, and last Thursday, in making an unexpected flow, it took fire from the gas tank completely destroying the rig and damaging the machinery, but a tank full of oil standing within two rods was saved.

Attorney G. A. Berry is quite seriously ill.

Last Wednesday Mr. Fenton, who resides across the creek in Harrisburg, lost his boy four years of age by drowning; while at play he fell into an old water well ten feet deep which, though long since abandoned remained full of water and uncovered. The poor little fellow was not discovered until life was extinct.

A commotion among the Jews in a Main street shoe store the other day proved to be only a juvenile affair after all.

Mr. Isaac Willetts, who had a leg broken sometime ago, is just beginning to get out on crutches. He was one of the firm of Willetts & Jackson, butchers, who sold their business the other day to Weiss & Mayers.

Cole's circus bills illuminate the town now; the show is to be here on Saturday, Aug. 18. The posters are the finest and gayest ever seen in these parts.

Mr. La Barl's readings, recitations and musical entertainment at the opera house Saturday evening proved a rather thin affair both in attendance and merit.

W. & G. D. White, of Titusville, have opened a first-class drug store in the Excelsior building opposite the Bradford House; they are old druggists and complete masters of their business.

The Friday evening Good Templars' picnic in Academy (Campbell's) Grove was quite a splendid affair and well attended, the proceeds amounting to $35. The refreshment tables were numerous and heavy laden with the good things of life—that is Good Templars life. Flags, banners and colored lights hung in profusion from the branches of the trees while in the Academy itself music and dancing was the order of the night. This academy is one of the most useful buildings in town; it is used during the day for a school room, hired by the district, and for prayer meetings and dances on alternate evenings.

A live pigeon and glass ball shoot near Peterson's saw mill last Saturday afternoon called out the sportsmen; but the force was insufficient to compete for the larger prizes. The sport will be repeated some day soon.

The Manhattan Club have the floor in Hewitt's Hall, Congress street, next Friday evening; invitations are circulating, preparations making, and a grand social party is expected to come off at the time and place mentioned.

Except a rumor of his being seen at Meadville en route for the Cleveland races, nothing has been learned of the whereabouts of W. H Bearce, Esq. The supposition which is gaining ground that he has "skipped the country" seems a very unlikely one from the fact that he left his baggage at the Corry station and voluntarily paid Mr. Brown a debt of $171—two very unusual acts for a man to do who is running away. W. F. DeGolier is in Corry prosecuting investigations; when he returns we shall probably know more.

D.D.

Sawyer City.

To the Editor of the Miner:

Having stopped here a day and having an idea of staying here awhile, the idea occurred to me of giving the readers of the MINER an occasional item from this "city."

The city gained its name from the fact that a poor cuss by the name of Sawyer bought here an old worn out saw mill and some land of P. T. Kennedy a few years ago, which now turns out to be one of the best territories for oil in this region. It is located on the turnpike road, two and a half miles from Tarport. Three or four weeks ago there were three or four houses here, but now we have all the conveniences of any town except a post office, and it will not be long before that need will be supplied. There are already two large hardware and well supplying stores, one drug store, a grocery and provision store, a hotel, photograph galleries, &c. The population is now about 300; in a week it will be 1000—or thereabouts. L. Rogers is supplying the contractors here with any amount of bull-wheels and other materials for derricks. C. M. Davis is here acting as agent, and finds a ready market not only for well rigs but all other kinds of lumber. There are as many as twenty new rigs up and ready for the boilers. Three or four wells are flowing at the rate of from 18 to 30 barrels per day within a few rods of the hotel, and any amount of them are expected to arrive daily. Boyd Valley, about a mile above us, is dotted with rigs. Yesterday I visited two wells in that valley, one producing 12 and the other 20 barrels a day. It is "red hot" here, and parties from all parts are leasing and operating. Board, $5 per week, with poor beds but plenty to eat.

C. O. L.

New Photograph Gallery.

Mr. C. A. Pain of Wilcox, has reopened the old "Side-Hill" Gallery, and is prepared to take any and all kinds of pictures at bottom prices cheaper than ever were known here before. The types that have heretofore been sold for 40 cents each he is offering four for half a dollar. He will only remain here a few days, and those wanting pictures should call at once.

2p

THE McKEAN DISTRICT.

Oil Operations During the Month of July.

From the Derrick Special Reporter.

Operations during the month of July progressed rather slowly, but at present writing it can be stated they are moderately active, having increased considerably within the past ten or fifteen days. The result of the month's business, so far as the completion of wells is concerned, can be estimated by examination of the list hereto annexed. The average is about as usual, and the daily production is fully maintained, though it cannot be considered that it has increased much:

WELLS COMPLETED.

Farm.	Owner.	bbls.
Melvin, P. C. L. & Pet. Co.,	2	20
Comedy " "	1	8
Malk " "	1	8
Donnelley, Harsh & Shreiber,	2	30
Welsh, Colonel Gardner, tubing,	1	3
State Line, Randolph, Pet. Co.,	1	25
Walcot, Harsh & Shreiber,	1	6
" "	1	9
Stark, S P Bowser,	1	6
Hilkeman, Whitney Wheeler,	1	20
Rutherford, Book,	1	8
Hunt, Page & McCormick,	1	10
B & H Clark, Baum & Taylor,	1	9
Mason, Buffalo Oil Co.,	1	30
Evans, Evans,	1	9
Wilcox, Wilcox,	1	15
Fuller, American Oil Co.,	1	7
Foster, Tarbell & Co.,	1	12
Hawkins, Kennedy,	1	3
DeGoller, Quinnipiac,	1	16
" John McKeown,	1	12
" Garmey,	1	30
Storms, Rochester,	1	10
Taft, Taft,	1	8
Deiter, Emery & Patterson,	1	10
Emery, Whitney & Wheeler,	1	11
Slocum,	1	10
Fisher & Lane, Dunn, tubing,	1	19
Kingsbury, Haxland,	1	18
Lafferty, Vanyleck, tubing,	1	3
Whipple, Whipple Bros.,	1	11
" Lewis, sand,	1	4
Foster, Russel & Hoffa,	1	12
Harris, Harris,	1	20
Gregg lot, Gregg,	1	dry
Wright, Queen City Oil Co.,	1	dry
Allegheny, Allegheny Oil Co.,	1	dry
Sawyer city, Schoonover,	1	20
" Davis,	1	14
Kendall creek, Unknown,	1	8
Lewis Run, Kelley,	1	4

The total daily yield of the district may be put down at about 3,500 barrels with a fair show of being increased during the coming fall season. In July the pipe lines and railroad failed to remove all the oil produced, and as a consequence many of the wells are in proper condition for shutting down. It is but just to state, however, that the lines are doing all in their power to relieve the "distressed," and presently they hope by the aid of railroad and strikers to make room for all that is produced.

No extensive additions have been made to the field of late. The great disposition, however, to move eastward on the great Clark, Babcock & Hulings tract, from Foster Brook, has caused an extension of the prolific field in that direction, and it is supposed this will continue till a junction is formed with the Indian creek developments a few miles west of Olean. This seems to be the objective point of most operators in these days, and as a result the Clark, B. & H. Co. find ready sale for portions of their immense tract situated as stated above, and at prices tolerably well elevated.

This can be termed the most peculiar district yet developed. Within the range so frequently bounded and described on former occasions, it seems next to impossible for an operator to obtain a duster. For this reason it can be set down as the safest territory upon which a man can set his stakes for a struggle for wealth, which does not come with great rapidity but comes sure and certain. A fifteen barrel well is considered a first-class strike which contrasts favorably with the deplorable Bullion blusterers. Notwithstanding this, however, property on the frontier in this region has gone up about 50 per cent. in value during the past thirty days. This is perhaps caused by the fact that many operators and speculators who on first visiting the district when disappointed in obtaining large tracts of land, as 1,000 acres for instance, returned without investment, are now here taking just what they can get, if it be no more than a ten acre lease.

Eldred Items.

MURPHY MOVEMENT.—Rev. J. C. Whiteside, Smethport, delivered an excellent lecture on the temperance question in the Union church, Eldred, on Wednesday evening the 1st inst, and judging from the large attendance present the interest on the Murphy movement is not yet dying out in this section. Mr. Whiteside spoke about one hour and a half, and was most attentively listened to. At the close a number came forward and signed the pledge, making near 300 signers since these meetings were inaugurated. There will be another meeting on the 22d inst., and some good speakers present. The church choir were again absent in consequence of another of those periodical strikes for which this choir is so noted.

ACCIDENTS.—Vere Loop, whilst engaged in chopping in the woods on Mixed creek, on Thursday the 2d inst., cut one of his legs pretty severely with an axe.——On Saturday the 4th inst., Bentley Dennis, in the employ of D. Keyes, Indian creek, whilst sliding from a hay stack to the ground ran the prongs of a fork into his left thigh, the fork having been carelessly left standing prongs upward by the side of the stack; the wounds were at once attended to and are doing as favorably as can be expected.

OIL NEWS.—The Knapps Creek Oil Co., struck the third sand in their test well on the creek on Saturday the 4th inst., and oil commenced flowing; the drillers are still at work, and there is some 400 feet of oil already in the hole. It is confidently expected that this well will be an extra good one. Knapp's creek now is flooded with oil speculators and operators trying to buy and lease lands, and we look for a busy time now very soon.

Drilling commences this Tuesday morning on the Wm. Loop farm, Indian creek, Olean Oil District, ELDRED TOWNSHIP. The engine, boiler and tools are on the ground, and the rig is completed and ready for business. The Bennie, Packard well on the same creek has been tubed, the result being no perceptible improvement. The Sartwell well was down 1526 feet on Monday the 6th, and no sign of oil; there was to have been a meeting of the company on that day to consider the advisability of drilling another 200 feet deeper, but we have not learned the result.

R. T. Farr and C. T. Thompson, of our village, are putting ups hotel at Sawyer city, in the oil region near Tarport, and commenced hauling the lumber from our village on Monday last. Mr. Farr has made himself popular as a good hotel keeper whilst in this village, and we hope he may be prosperous in his new undertaking.

Our district school closes its summer term to-day, Tuesday, and under the management of S. W. Pettis it has been a success. We see by advertisement that Mr. Pettis commences a select school for a term of 12 weeks on the 23d inst., in the large room over the store of Barden & Roberts, and we have no doubt but that he will have all the pupils he wishes for.

VERITAS.

Among the Mountains.

ST. ALBANS VT. July 30, 1877.

To the Editor of the Miner:

Imagine my very agreeable surprise, when going down to breakfast a few mornings since, I found a copy of the MINER. I looked it over eagerly for the news from home, and felt a personal interest in every one whose name I saw there. In that little village of S. is centered all my hearts best affections, my dearest interests, my childhoods home with all its hallowed associations, and sacred memories. The old hearth stone around which now as in the days gone by, we meet our father, mother, sisters and brothers, with affections only strengthened as the years go by. Here too is the chosen home of my early womanhood where husband and children dwell and where love is the magic link that binds and holds our hearts as one.

But of my trip. Here we are at St. Albans, Vermont, a town built up by the railroad, as it is the head quarters of the Vermont Central, and a great many of its employees and stockholders live here. It is situated on a gentle rise of ground about two miles east of Lake Champlain. It has from seven to eight thousand inhabitants, five good churches, schools on the graded system. Should think the educational privileges of this State excellent. Much pains is taken to make the institutes what they should be—real schools of instruction and culture for teachers. This raises the standard of schools, of course, in proportion as the teachers are themselves educated. The village is beautifully located, and nearly all the walks are bordered with great maple and elm trees, whose cooling shades invites many a weary one to its co-mforts these hot days, and for persons who are seeking rest from exhaustive labors in the great cities, or are in search of health, I could think of no place more conducive to either. The lake at this point is from two to three miles wide and on the other side in quiet repose stand the Adirondacs. A few evenings since I climbed the hill back of the town to see the sun set. It was glorious. Would that the mantle of a Shelly might fall upon me, that I might describe it, but, alas, the gift of poetry is for the few. Heaped up against the western sky for a back ground to my picture was a huge pile of clouds black as night, and from behind them the sun like a great ball of redish gold seemed to drop down, down until it sank beneath the calm blue waters of the lake. How calm, how restful the scene. Art, too, has her trophies. Here at my right is a beautiful mansion, built of stone. Everything about it, from its open gates leading to the grounds and to the house itself bespeaks a generous and hospitable home. Tropical plants and trees are here as luxurant as any I saw at the Centennial exhibition, and life size pieces of statuary seem to preside over the fairy scene. A beautiful fountain plays constantly, and a great noble stag with horns erect seems ready to spring away, so life-like it is reclining on the grass. How vast, how incomprehensible this great creative power of God, and how wonderful is man's power of imitation.

There are too, lovely drives in this vicinity one of which I will mention, to Hathaway Point. Have taken this drive two or three times and each time seems lovelier than the first. A good part of the road lies along the shore of the lake. The exhilerating breeze, and ever varying scenery makes one exultantly exclaim what a blessing is life. On reaching our destination, the point, (or as the good old farmer who owns it says) my point farm, we found a narrow neck of land jutting out into the lake, girdled with a belt of slate rock as if to protect it from the inroads of the surging waves. Some of our party took boats and rowed leisurely around a dainty little island perhaps a mile away, hoping to catch some fish for our supper. Here too we found other parties scattered around on the grass, one, a lady with her Sunday School class which she had gathered up in her missionary work and was now teaching in her own house. She brought them a nice picnic dinner, furnished games, nice picture books, croquet &c., to help them pass a pleasant day. God bless the Sunday Schools. Other parties took boats for an island further away, which could be distinctly seen however, where they were going to put up a tent and stay several days, carrying provisions with them; this must be perfectly delightful. We regretted that circumstances would not admit of our accepting an invitation to accompany them, as we were so soon to leave the place. But too soon we heard the sound, we must go back to the hotel as the evening drew near and we were hungry. We took a silent parting look at the bluffs, the green islands, the silvery lake clear as a mirror and could but wish we might ever have its murmuring music in our ear. But it, like all the past, will soon be among the things that were. I had no idea this Green Mountain State was so beautiful in its scenery. It has been a gradual unfolding of a grand and beautiful panorama ever since we left Saratoga, a part of our route lying between the Adirondacs on one side, and the Green Mts. on the other with an occasional glimpse of the silver waters of the lake between.

Conspicuous among these peaks was the Camels Hump. It looked very natural, and may be distinguished for miles. The atmosphere was hazy, and the soft blue tinted clouds hung like floating drapery around the mountain tops. Reached Burlington in the evening, took rooms looking out upon the lake. Then, and not till then, did I forget that home was far away, and I was leaving it. Then I became oblivious of self and lost completely in the scene before me. There was Lake Champlain lying so quietly at the foot of the mountain that one could never imagine it ruffled for a moment, its placid bosom, studded with little islands that looked like emeralds in a silver setting seemed at rest. The little waves lets danced playfully around the rocks, and caressed the staid old mountain's feet. But alas! In less time than it takes me to write it, the scene changes. Heavy black clouds rolled up against the western sky and the low deep toned thunder muttered threateningly. The storm clouds burst and pours in torrents down the mountains side. The waters stirred to their very depths lash themselves as if in rage, and toss their white caps high in the air. How emblematic of our lives. The many like the silvery lake all beautiful in the sunshine, but ruffled by the storms of adverse circumstances, loose their charm and feel themselves crushed by fortunes fickle wheel, while the few like you proud mountain, bare their heads, stand in the front ranks, and battle manfully for right regardless alike of storms or sunshine. How such a character commands our respect and our admiration. But I must bid adieu to all these lovely scenes and close my already too long letter. To-morrow I leave for the White Mts, where you may hear from me again.

MRS. H. HAMLIN.

The Teachers' Institute.

In another column we publish the official announcement of the holding of the next annual Teachers' Institute. The session will open at the Court House in this borough, opening September 4th and closing September 8th. The County Superintendant has been fortunate in securing the assistance of Hon. S. R. Thompson, State Superintendant of Schools of Nebraska, and one of the most able educational men in the country. He will also be assisted by Miss F. A. Brewster, the Preceptress of the Smethport High School. The coming Institute promises to be one of the most interesting and profitable of any that have been held. None who contemplate teaching should allow themselves to be absent, and those who do not intend to teach but can spare the time to attend will without doubt feel amply rewarded. We look for a very large attendance.

Bark.

A. H. Cory buys and ships hemlock bark from Smethport, Farmers Valley, Frisbee and Larrabee. May 31 1877. tf

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next week, for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR,)
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors.
F. N. TAYLOR.)

Smethport, Pa. Nov. 16, 1876.—tf

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it.

For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic

This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient fait of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnesia Oxide combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle.

The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Get the genuine. E. F. Kunkel's.

Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere. E. F. Kunkel, proprietor, 139 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Scat, pin and stomach worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 258 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular or ask your druggist for a bottle of KUNKEL'S Worm Syrup. It never fails. Price $1.

The Teacher's Institute

OF McKEAN COUNTY

will be held at Smethport, in the Court House, opening Sept 4th, and closing Sept. 8th with a GENERAL INSPECTION OF TEACHERS.

The day sessions will be devoted to such exercises as will best fit teachers for more efficient work in the school-room; evenings to Lectures and other exercises of more general interest. By early and special efforts I have secured as

CHIEF INSTRUCTOR AND LECTURER,

HON. S. R. THOMPSON,

State Supt. of Schools of Nebraska;

one of the most prominent, experienced, and successful Institute men in the country. Some instructors will also be given by the Co. Supt., assisted, also, by Miss F. A. Brewster, the Preceptress of the High School at Smethport, and perhaps by other competent and experienced Institute workers. No effort will be spared on my part to make this the most useful Institute ever held here. The aid and co-operation of all teachers and citizens is solicited for that purpose.

TEACHERS.—I trust that not one of those expecting to teach in the county this year will neglect the present opportunity, if ever offered you for professional improvement in McKean Co; you need the help you can receive at this Institute, for the benefit of those you are to teach, as well as for your own; you cannot afford to be absent.

Directors are especially invited to be present, and cordial invitations is extended to the public generally.

Board can be obtained, (for ladies) at $3.00 per day at the Bennett House, Wright House, Orrin Gallup's, Dorton Gallup and D. A. Easterbrook's; for 50 cents at H. L. Bastlingame's; and 75 cents at Mrs. A. Rife's.

W. H. CURTIS, Co. Supt.

Smethport, Aug. 2, 1877.—3p

THE SEASIDE LIBRARY.

Choice books no longer for the few only. The best standard novels within the reach of every one. Books usually sold (rom $1 to $2 given (unabridged and unabridged) for 10 and 20 cents.

1. EAST LYNNE. By Mrs. Henry Wood (Double No.) 20c
2. JOHN HALIFAX, GENT. By Miss Mulock 10c
3. JANE EYRE. By Charlotte Bronte. (Double No.) 20c
4. A WOMAN-HATER. Charles Reade's new novel 10c
5. THE BLACK-INDIES. Jules Verne's latest 10c
6. LAST DAYS OF POMPEII. By Bulwer 10c
7. ADAM BEDE. By Geo. Eliot. (Double No. 20c
8. THE ARUNDEL MOTTO. By Mary Cecil Hay 10c
9. OLD MIDDLETON'S MONEY. By Mary Cecil Hay 10c
10. THE WOMAN IN WHITE. By Wilkie Collins 20c
11. THE MILL ON THE FLOSS. By George Eliot 20c
12. THE AMERICAN SENATOR. By Anthony Trollope 20c
13. A PRINCESS OF THULE. By William Black 20c
14. THE DEAD SECRET. By Wilkie Collins 10c
15. ROMOLA. By Geo. Eliot. (Double No.) 20c
16. THE ENGLISH AT THE NORTH POLE AND FIELD OF ICE. In one book. By Jules Verne 10c
17. HIDDEN PERILS. By Mary Cecil Hay. 10c
18. MARBARA'S HISTORY. By Amelia B. Edwards 20c
19. A TERRIBLE TEMPTATION. By Chas. Reade 10c
20. OLD CURIOSITY SHOP. By Charles Dickens 20c
21. FOUL PLAY. By Charles Reade 10c
22. MAN AND WIFE. By Wilkie Collins 20c
23. THE SQUIRE'S LEGACY. By Mary Cecil Hay 20c

For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers, or sent, postage prepaid, on receipt of price by GEORGE MUNRO, PUBLISHER,
21, 23, and 25 Vandewater St., N. Y.
P. O. Box 5647.

ADMINISTRATOR NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of Administration to the Estate of William W. Griffith, late of Westmore township, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the estate of the said decedent will make know the same without delay to

JOHN F GRIFFITH,
MJENNIE GRIFFITH,
Administrators.

Kane. Pa. July 26, 1877.—6p

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

This is to give notice that the firm of Hamlin & Shaver has been dissolved by mutual consent, and that all bills for meat payable to said firm contracted during 1876 are to be paid to the undersigned

It is necessary that these bills be settled immediately.

I will continue the butchering business running a wagon Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and selling steak at 15 cents.

Smethport, July 16, 1877.—3p C. SHEFER.

MRS. J. R. SHOEMAKER,

TEACHER OF

Instrumental and Vocal Music

in all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS.

Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.

TERMS—$30 per terms of 24 lessons.

LEGAL and Blank Printing a Specialty at the MINER office.

LIST OF

LAW BLANKS

Printed and kept constantly on hand at the MINER JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The blanks are carefully compiled and prepared, printed on fine, heavy paper, and in the best style of the typographical art.

ATTORNEY'S SERIES.

Amicable Action.
" " and Confession of Judgment.
" " to Revive & Continue Judgm't.
Amicable Sci. Fa. sur. Mortgage.
Arbitration—Affidavit and Recognizance for Appeal.
Bond.
" Judgment.
" Interest and Insurance Clause.
" Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" Claimant in Interpleader.
" Guardian at Appointment.
" Indemnity to Sheriff.
" Plaintiff under Act March 17, 1869.
" Defendant " "
" in Replevin—Plaintiff.
" Defendant.
Composition paper.
Commission—Letter of Instruction.
"D.S.S." on Judgment Note.
" (copy of note printed in.)
Letter of Attorney.
Letter of Remittance.
Mechanics' Lien.
Motion for Judgment and Liquidation.
" " blank.
Narr. with Copy of Account and Precipe. (No. 2)
Note—Judgment, with waiver.
Petition—Blank.
" and Bond for Tavern License.
" of Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" for Citation against Executor or Administrator to File Account.
Precipe for Summons in Assumpsit.
" for Writ of Fieri Facias.
" for Writ of Replevin.
" Attachment under Act of March 17, 1869.
Precipe for Writ of Attachment under Act of March 17, 1869, Notice to Garnishee.
Precipe for Writ of Fi. Fa. with suggestion and Affidavit.
Precipe for writ of Sci. Fa. sur Judgment.
" " Certiorari.
" " Attachment Execution.
Probate of Account.
Plaintiff's

M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

Hardware,

SMETHPORT, PA.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Axles, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Clips, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barndoor Hinges, Barndoor Rails, Barndoor Rollers, Base Knobs, Bath Brick, Bed Castors, Bell Cords, Beef Pounders, Bells, Bench Hooks, Bench Screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind Butts, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Bootjacks, Borax, Boring Machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turners, Calipers, Caps, Percussion, Carpet Stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches, Cattle Leaders, Chains of all kinds, Chalk Lines, Chalk, Crayons, Chisels of all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Clothes Wringers, Coal Hods, Coffee Mills, Corn Cutters, Corn Poppers, Crowbars, Currycombs, Curtain Pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog Collars, Draw Shaves, Egg Beaters, Expansive Bits, Faucets, Felloe Plates, Files, Fluting Machines, Forks of all kinds, Freezers, Fry Pans, Gate Hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's Point, Glue, Glue Pots, Gram Sickles, Gridirons, Gunpowder, Grindstones, Gun Nipples, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Hasps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Pokes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Picks, Picture Nails, Planes, Pulleys, Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Razors, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Safety Fuse, Sandpaper, Saucepans, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops—Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep Shears, Shot, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Toe Calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tinware of all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Whiffletree Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheelbarrows, etc.

Also Agent for the Reliable Grover & Baker S. M. Co.

Call and See Late Improvements, etc., on this machine.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S LEADING DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines,

PAINTS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS,

Soaps, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY

WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS, Etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

ALL KINDS OF

Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

TWO IMPORTANT INVENTIONS

OF INTEREST TO EVERY ONE.

1st. **A PIANO OR PARLOR ORGAN CHAIR,** with an adjustable back,—made to support the back of the sitter while leaning forward in the ordinary position for playing, and by a simple arrangement, which gives it a backward and at the same time a downward movement, follows his motions and supports him in any position without interfering in the least with the freedom of his movements.

2d. **A PLATFORM ROCKER ON CASTORS,** with the long easy movement of the old style, without the projecting rockers to mar other furniture and the bane of rooms; being, in fact, the only Platform Rocker made that has a perfectly satisfactory movement.

Manufactured for the trade by

ALBERT BEST & CO.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.,

and for sale by the principal dealers throughout the United States.

☞ If not kept by any dealer in your town, send to us for Price List and Catalogue.

THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

is the only paper published at the county seat, the oldest, leading, and best paper in the county, one of the Pioneer Journals of Northern Pennsylvania. It is the Official paper of the county and the Republican Party. Its circulation is very large and steadily increasing, and as an Advertising Medium it has no superior in the Northern Counties of this State.

THE FLY.

His Activity and other Characteristics Good and Bad.

The fly is not an uninteresting animal by any means, if his disagreeable relation to man can be effaced from consideration. He is very energetic. The earliest dawn arouses him, and nothing abates his activity until dusk robs him of his dear light and puts him to roost on ceiling or wall. His movements are extremely quick and animated. He walks about with a rapidity to make one suppose he is engaged in the most vitally useful of tasks and has to get through to meet a sharp appointment. When he flies it is not the sustained dignity and directness of the bee, for example, but it is a series of zig-zags, with corners very sharp, reminding one very much of an auctioneer, darting hither and thither upon a bidder. Even when he seems to be taking his ease and shade in hot noons beneath the trees his repose consists merely of retaining pretty much the same position all the time by squaring it or flying off and returning at tangents to it, so that you must wonder at the immense resources the animal expends in never getting on and never wishing to get on. Indeed, he is never quiet save when he is eating or asleep. Doubtless his quiet eating is only apparent, for from the time he spends at it he must be working very busily with his mouth. And as for his quiet, when he is asleep, it is very clear to mortals that his legs would be much more at ease if he went regularly to bed on his back, instead of hanging by his feet in that rash trapeze-performer style. And then his acute sagacity in finding his meals. How readily he finds his human prey out as it lies asleep before the tables are set and the groceries are open! How far-reaching his discernment of sugar and carrion! With what genius does he find the weak, unprotected places of the horse and the dog and the cow! What discriminating contempt has he for the cat, whom he rarely touches, and is apt to get caught if he does! How admirable his easy improvidence, which makes him live to eat and love and sleep, and his ardent faith, which intrust his numerous brats to the fortuitous kindnesses of that ever reliable guardian, future! Take him altogether, men can learn a good lesson from him if they feel like it this warm weather, albeit they cannot learn it all until they see him die next fall in the first nipping adverse breath.

And lastly, for the usefulness of the fly—not a real apparent usefulness which, after all, might win this enemy some little esteem, but rather that usefulness which nature's God has beautifully arranged to come out even from the selfishness of the creature as honey from the dead lion's jaw. It is his voracity which makes him a scavenger, and a most useful one, as any one who watches his feeding places may see. And further than this, his rapid and erratic and net-like flight upon his forays for food and diversions of love and siestas in the shade are said to be most useful in clearing the air of millions of tiny insects and germs, which he gathers upon his glutinous case as he goes upon his mazy way, and which he scrapes off with those forefeet of his into the dust of death for man's benefit. With this last a moral may be pointed by the reader unless prevented by—"there's that peaky fly again."

Ice Water.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has recently published a series of articles pointing out the evil effects of ice water, and condemning its use in the strongest terms. In one of its articles it says:

A man, who in a state of perspiration, with the sweat oozing from every pore in his skin, should suddenly strip off his clothing and shut himself up in a refrigerator would be set down in public estimation as a natural fool, who defied Providence itself to save him from death. Such a thing actually happened in this city a few years ago, and the man was taken out of his icebox dead as a herring and stiff as a pikestaff.

Ice water arrests digestion, if it does not absolutely drive out all animal heat, and it is not resumed till the water is raised to the temperature required to carry it on.

Habitual ice water drinkers are usually very flabby about the region of the stomach. They complain that their food lies heavy on that patient organ. They taste their dinner for hours after it is bolted. They cultivate the use of stimulants to aid digestion. If they are intelligent they read up on food and what the physiologists have to say about it—how long it takes cabbage and pork and beef and potatoes and other meats and esculents to go through the process of assimulation. They roar at new bread and hot cakes and fried meat, imagining these to have been the cause of their maladies.

The article proceeds to show that in numberless cases fine teeth are totally destroyed by the use of ice water. It chills the teeth and cracks the enamel, then follows rapid decay and frequent visits to the office of the dentist.

In conclusion the article says: These remarks seem to be necessary, because ice is abundant and cheap this year, and the water drinkers are increasing in numbers, through the missionary efforts of the disciples of Francis Murphy. There is no objection, certainly, to the exclusive use of water, if taken as the Creator intended it should be. It is the excessive use of water, reduced below its average temperature with ice, that is to be condemned. It is an abuse of the stomach to use it, as it is an abuse of the stomach to put into it fluids that inflame its coatings and finally eat them away.

Look Out for Paint.

A Danbury hat dealer had a dog cut from wood to use as a sign in front of his store. He had it painted a pure white and set it out in front, after the color had dried. A day or two after he was surprised to see people come along, stop by the dog, touch it with their fingers, then look at their fingers, then repeat the motion, and finally pass on. He was so busy attending to customers when this sight met him that he could not leave to learn the cause, and to warn the meddlers to leave the sign alone, as they were marring it with their hands. When he did get out there he found the beautiful white dog covered with finger marks, and discovered the cause of the public's action. Some one who is a careful student of human nature, as well as given to mischief, had attached a card to the dog bearing the warning: "Look out for paint."—*Danbury News.*

NEWS ITEMS.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

Rioting and bloodshed were transacted from the Eastern portion of the Continent to the Western on the sixth day of the railroad troubles, and Chicago and San Francisco were the scenes of sanguinary conflicts such as had previously been witnessed in Baltimore and Pittsburgh. In Chicago a large mob began collecting early at the Halstead street viaduct, where a fight had occurred on the previous evening. Soon the number of the throng reached 10,000 and the streets were blockaded with rioters bent on violence. When a body of police approached, the mob broke and ran in every direction. Rallying again in a short time, the rioters attacked the police on all sides, and at length the officers were compelled to flee from the overpowering numbers of the strikers who pelted them continually with stones and bricks. The officers kept up a running fight with the mob, and at length met a detachment of fifty police that had been sent to their relief. When the rioters saw these they began to run, and the police followed them up with pistol shots and a liberal use of their clubs. At this riot a number of the mob were killed and many received dangerous wounds from the revolvers and clubs of the police. Later on a mob of 5,000 persons assembled near the South Side rolling mills. This crowd was led by a band of butchers who had their aprons on and their sleeves rolled up, showing their bloody arms, while knives and steels stuck out of their pockets. They marched through the streets with banners flying and transparencies on which were written various inscriptions. The mob proceeded to the rolling mills, gas works and other establishments, compelling the employers to sign agreements stipulating to pay their workmen certain prices in the future. This mob was unmolested on the march, as there was no body of police at hand strong enough to cope with so large a number. During the day an attempt was made to capture the South Division gas works; but the police attacked the mob and drove the rioters in every direction. Late at night a mob attacked a body of militia stationed in the neighborhood of Halstead and Sixteenth streets. The troops were made the target for a shower of bricks, stones and pistol shots, and they returned this fire with two volleys which laid several of the rioters low and wounded others. About twelve persons were killed during the day and a great many more were wounded, while the police and military arrested the rioters wherever they could lay hands upon them. In San Francisco a desperate fight took place between a mob of "hoodlum" rioters and organized bodies of citizens and police. The rioters stood their ground for a while but were routed at last. One citizen was killed and a number were wounded. Many of the rioters were also wounded, some mortally. In St. Louis the demonstrations of the strikers continued, but the citizens organized a Committee of Safety, 11,000 strong, and no conflicts took place. In other sections of the country where strikes had taken place everything was quiet, while on some of the railroads the men resumed work and trains were running as usual.

The riotous proceeding of the strikers on the different railroads had ceased almost entirely on the seventh day of the troubles, and reports from all quarters indicated an early adjustment of existing difficulties, while in many places concessions and compromises had already been made. Trains were again running regularly on the New York Central and Pennsylvania roads, but on several other roads—notably in the West—freight trains were still prevented from moving. In New York State the governor ordered the militia home, thanking them for the alacrity and promptitude with which they had obeyed the call to arms. In the mining regions of Pennsylvania a new difficulty was threatened by a general strike of the miners and a consequent coal famine. The miners at Summit Hill, Pa., struck and marched from mine to mine carrying poles surmounted by loaves of bread. The number of persons killed during the conflicts in the streets of Chicago footed up to thirteen, and the wounded reached twenty-five. James J. White—a member of the Chicago Board of Trade—was added to the list of victims. He was doing duty as guard in one of the suburbs of the city when he attempted to arrest a tramp who was acting in a suspicious manner. The tramp resisted, drew a revolver and shot Mr. White dead on the spot. Vigorous search for the murderer failed to discover his whereabouts. In St. Louis a meeting of trade union delegates was broke up by the police and military and all within the hall were arrested. Dispatches from all the other late scenes of riot asserted everything was quiet once more.

At Helena, Ark., Norman Lindlay (colored) was hanged for the murder of the Rev. Charles Hightower (a colored minister) two years ago.

As a train containing a number of soldiers on their way to Pittsburgh, Pa., passed Johnstown it was attacked by a large body of strikers and the windows of the cars were demolished and several soldiers hurt by flying missiles. Obstructions had also been placed on the track and several of the cars were wrecked. The soldiers left the cars and arrested about one hundred of the rioters. Freight trains were running on most of the roads on the eighth and ninth days of the labor troubles, but the strikes in the coal mines of Pennsylvania continued, and the Lackawanna region was entirely idle.

Miss White, Rockcastle county, Ky., gave a written statement to Galo Hollingsworth, confessing that he had slandered her, and demanded that he should sign it. Upon his refusal to do so she shot him three times, killing him. Hollingsworth was a middle-aged farmer with a family. At Auburn, N. Y., George W. Peck, editor of the *Daily Advertiser*, killed himself with a pistol shot while suffering from melancholia. By the accidental explosion of a shell in a fort near Paris seven soldiers were killed. The Indian outbreak in the West assumed such serious proportions that the governor of Montana issued a proclamation calling upon every man to go to the scene of hostilities and help subdue the savages. Joseph Woodruff was arrested in Philadelphia on a Charleston (S. C.) steamer upon dispatches from Gov. Hampton and other officials. Woodruff was for nine years secretary of the Senate of South Carolina, and is charged with forgery and larceny.

E. Stark was shot by a young man named Blanchard during an altercation in a church at Savoy, Mass., and a brother of Stark, who went to his aid, was also shot by Blanchard, who then turned his pistol on a young lady standing near, but failed to shoot her. Blanchard had been visiting Stark's daughter and been forbidden the house, and a short time previous to the affray in the church he had been shot at by some unknown person. Both the Starks were mortally wounded while Blanchard escaped. The one hundredth anniversary of the formation of the State government of New York was celebrated at Rondout by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, a procession and orations. The suspension of the Lock Haven National Bank, of Lock Haven, Pa., is announced. Mills were flooded, ten houses washed out and three bridges swept away by the breaking of a dam near Avondale, Pa. A train ran into a cow near Wilmington, De., and by some means the animal got entangled between the second and third cars, overthrowing and completely wrecking them. The passengers were wedged in among the débris, and had to be cut out. Sixteen persons were hurt more or less badly. A heavy rainfall caused an overflow of the Neshobe river at Brandon, Vt., and the place was flooded and great damage done to houses and gardens. In some cases buildings were moved from their foundations by the force of the water, which rose over twelve feet in the river. Two men were killed and three severely injured by the breaking of a street drain in Toronto, Ont.

Attention in New York was drawn to the fact that during the labor troubles a number of men who had been compelled to leave their work to do duty in the military regiments to which they belonged had been discharged by their employers, and such action was severely commented upon and universally condemned by the newspapers of the city. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars was given by William H. Vanderbilt, president of the New York Central railroad, to the employees of the road for assisting in protecting the property of the company during the strike. A fire in Rondout, N. Y., destroyed several buildings, causing a loss of $14,000, on which there is an insurance of $10,800. The sultan of Turkey has appealed to Queen Victoria to use her influence with the czar to have a stop put to the shocking cruelties which the Turkish ruler claims are committed by Russian troops on Mussulmans. Forty-six carpenters and joiners left New York for Manchester, England. They had been engaged by an English firm to take the place of striking workmen. A revolution broke out at Port au Prince, Hayti, and a fire lasting two days raged in the city.

Frank Walworth, who murdered his father in a hotel in New York a few years ago, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life, has been pardoned by the governor. A London dispatch says the Turks won a great victory over the Russians at Plevna. The czar's troops were routed after two days' fighting, with a loss of 8,000 killed and 16,000 wounded. At Scranton, Pa., men employed in the blast furnaces and machine shops of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company resumed work, and threats were thrown made by the other employees, who were out on strike, that those who had gone to work would be removed by force. At eleven A. M. a crowd numbering several thousand persons marched to the machine shops of the company, burst open the doors and drove the men from their work. They then proceeded to the engine room and assaulted, and severely injured the engineer. A machinist who tried to escape through a window was attacked with stones and pieces of iron and left for dead on the threshold of his home. The crowd then rushed to the company's office, where they met Mayor McKune, who entreated them to desist. He was immediately set upon and felled to the ground, and would have been killed had not the Rev. J. W. Dean, a Catholic priest, interceded. The mayor and the clergyman were both injured and sought safety in flight. Hearing of the mayor's danger, a company of about thirty special policemen, armed with rifles, hurried to his assistance and halted at the corner of Lackawanna and Wyoming avenues, where an immense throng had assembled. Persons in the crowd began throwing stones and jeering the company. A signal of the mayor, motioning the crowd away, was interpreted by the police as an order to fire, and two volleys were poured into the dense throng. The people fled precipitately, and when the smoke of the rifles had cleared away a terrible sight was disclosed. Charles Dunlavery lay at the corner of the street with the top of his head blown off. In the middle of the street was Patrick Langan with his bowels protruding, while Patrick Lane was terribly mutilated, and died in a few minutes. Charles Phillips, a cripple, was terribly injured, and two members of the Citizens' Committee were shot, but not fatally. Many others were injured, but were instantly removed by friends. At Wilkesbarre, Pa., a crowd of seven thousand persons attacked a mail train that was about to leave the Lehigh Valley depot. The engineer was stoned and forced off the train, and the conductor would have been killed but for the interference of friends. The strikers then took possession of the engine and ran it up and down the track, blowing the whistle and cheering. Many passengers were detained in the place.

A Child's Death from Hydrophobia.

While Thomas Phillips, a child aged two years, was playing on the door step of his residence, No. 118 Spring street, New York, he was attacked by a rabid Spitz dog, which bit him several times on the calf of the left leg. Persons who were witnesses of the occurrence at once removed the boy to a neighboring drug store, where the wounds, seven in number, were thoroughly cauterized with nitric acid. Dr. W. J. Savage was summoned by the child's parents. The physician applied equal portions of carbolic acid and glycerine, and prescribed a lotion of the same. The wounds, the majority of which were slight, soon began to heal kindly, and after eight days the boy had apparently entirely recovered from the effects of the dog's savage attack. On a Friday morning soon after, however, he manifested hydrophobic symptoms. When his mother proceeded to give him his usual morning bath he became terrorstricken at the sight of the water, screaming aloud and wildly clutching his mother's clothing. Dr. Savage, who was again called to attend him on the following evening, found the little sufferer somewhat feverish, but showing no tendency to spasms. A sedative was administered, but with little effect, for, a few hours after, the child was seized with convulsions, accompanied by frothing from the mouth and an aversion for liquids of any kind. Even a draft of cool air caused him to cry out with terror. These symptoms were continuous throughout Saturday night and Sunday morning. His death, which ensued at three P. M. on Sunday, was, however, comparatively painless, the little patient having about an hour previous sank into a condition of exhaustion.

Extraordinary Gambling.

The "gentle Hindoo" and "mild Mohammedan" have, it seems, invented between them a perfectly novel sort of gambling. In one quarter of the interesting city of Ajmer there is a house occupied by some soothsayers who are credited by the public with the faculty of foreseeing changes of weather. They are represented to be remarkably accurate in their predictions, owing to long practice in their profession. Outside the residence of these worthy seers a crowd of natives assembles every day for the purpose of betting on the chance of a down-pour. After the "straight tip" has been purchased from one of the prophets, the buyer commences bellowing that he will take or lay certain odds about the fall of rain within a given time. The ordinary quotations are sixteen to one against heavy rain coming down within twenty-four hours, eight to one against a light shower happening, and longer odds in both cases as the time is reduced. When the weather happens to be exceptionally variable, the whole street becomes blocked by an excited throng of gamblers, and the prophets do a smart business in "straight tips." It appears that the seers themselves very often join in the amusement and back their respective opinions with the greatest pluck. As the hour approaches for the majority of the bets to be decided, the more nervous gamblers are heard offering their chances of winning at a heavy discount. This allows the weather prophets an opportunity of "hedging" at considerable advantage, and it frequently happens that the book of an old seer will show a certainty of gain, whether rain falls or not.

A Tragic Test.

A singular murder case awaiting trial in India has given rise to much legal discussion as to whether the circumstances justify the charge. A juggler, who alleged that he possessed some power which rendered him "bullet-proof," invited the prisoner in the case to aim at him with a loaded musket, assuring him that he might do so without the slightest fear of producing any painful results. The prisoner accepted the kind invitation, and with a loaded musket presented to him by the juggler, immediately sent a bullet through his head. It is urged that, as there was no intention on the part of the prisoner to kill the deceased, the charge of murder can not be maintained. The juggler was thoroughly confident of his own invulnerability, and several of his relations who were to be called as witnesses for the defense were prepared to prove that, although several times shot at before, he was never hurt. A similar case occurred in England a few years ago. A wizard at one of the theaters begged one of the audience as a favor to fire a gun at him. The spectator, thus invited, loaded the gun with a charge of shot he had brought with him for the express purpose of testing crucially the alleged invulnerability of the wizard. The result was painful in the extreme—the wizard's face was peppered with shot, and the spectator who fired the gun was given in the custody of the police. Both narrowly escaped death—one by the gun and the other by the gallows.

Art of Swimming.

Men are drowned by raising their arms above water, the unbuoyed weight of which depresses the head. Other animals have neither motion nor ability to act in a similar manner, and therefore swim naturally. When a man falls into deep water, he will rise to the surface, and will continue there if he does not elevate his hands. If he moves his hands under the water in any way he pleases, his head will rise so high as to allow him free liberty to breathe, and if he will use his legs in the act of walking (or rather of walking up stairs), his shoulders will rise above the water, so that he may use less exertion with his hands, or apply them to other purposes. These plain directions are recommended to the recollection of those who have not learned to swim in their youth, as they may be found highly advantageous in preserving life.

"My mamma has got a chatelaine on her watch," said a small sojourner at the Seaside, to her playmate. "Hoh! that's Nothing," responded the challenged scrap. "My papa has got a chattel mortgage on his watch."

The Rebellion of the Stomach.

The stomach obstinately rebels against all efforts to make it digest superabundant or indigestible food. When a fit of dyspepsia has been brought on by overindulgence in the pleasures of the table, or any other cause, the direful fate befalls from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters prompter and more complete relief than from any other source. This admirable specific not only renders digestion active, but regulates the secretion and distribution of the bile, re-establishes a regular habit of body when costiveness exists, restores the appetite, soothes and invigorates the nerves, and, if taken before retiring, facilitates sleep. Under these happy conditions, the dyspeptic or bilious subject regains lost flesh, his spirits recover their elasticity, and all the various and harassing bodily and mental symptoms of chronic indigestion disappear.

The proprietors of Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup gave me the virtual formula of this medicine. Knowing from this that it must be of value, I recommended it to my customers. An experience with it of six years has shown me that it has no superior. I have sold by far more bottles during that six years than of any similar preparation. I consider it safe in all cases. W. H. Scott, M. D., Friendship, N. Y.

Physicians of high standing unhesitatingly give their indorsement to the use of the Graefenberg-Marshall's Catholicon for all female complaints. The weak and debilitated find wonderful relief from a constant use of this valuable remedy. Sold by all druggists. $1.50 per bottle. Send for almanacs. Grafenberg Co., New York.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MAYCLIMAX"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston, and Chicago.

Dandelion Yeast Powders

Is prepared on scientific principles, and from ingredients that are the most effective and wholesome. It has received the highest encominms for these merits from eminent chemists, scores of our best physicians and thousands of intelligent cooks and housewives. The genuine can be had only in tin cans.

Pond's Extract, the marvelous vegetable pain destroyer, has a career of thirty years as a standard medium. It has made a great reputation. Try it!

Oh! My Head Aches!

then take a dose of Quirk's Irish Tea. The great bilious remedy, price 25 cts. a package.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Native	12	@	1 ¾
Texas and Cherokee	03 ½	@	11
Milch Cows	00	00	@65 00
Hogs—Live	08 ¾	@	08 ¾
Dressed	07 ¾	@	08 ¾
Sheep	04	@	05 ¾
Lambs	06 ¾	@	07
Cotton—Middling	12	@	12
Flour—Western—Good to Choice	6 80	@	9 75
State—Good to Choice	6 60	@	7 70
Wheat—Red Western	1 66	@	1 68
No. 2 Milwaukee	1 70	@	1 72
Rye—State	93	@	95
Barley—State	61	@	63
Barley Malt	1 25	@	1 22
Oats—Mixed Western	36	@	40
Corn—Mixed Western	66	@	67
Hay, per cwt	90	@	95
Straw, per cwt	59	@	65
Hops	08@10	@15	10@ 10
Pork—Mess	14	25	@14 50
Lard—City Steam	11 ¼	@	11 ¾
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	23	00	@25 00
No. 2, new	13	00	@14 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	4	75	@ 4 75
Herring, Scaled, per box		22	@ 25
Petroleum—Crude	07 ½	@07 ¾	Refined 13 ¾
Wool—California Fleece		28	@ 33
Texas "		28	@ 33
Australian "		43	@ 45
Butter—State		21	@ 25
Western—Choice		15	@ 16
Western—Good to Prime		12	@ 14
Western—Fair		11	@ 14
Cheese—State Factory		09	@ 10
State Skimmed		03	@ 05
Western		07	@ 09
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania		15	@ 16

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour	5 75	@	10 25
Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee	1 70	@	1 70
Corn—Mixed	55 ¾	@	5 ¾
Oats "	40	@	40
Rye "	68	@	68
Barley	85	@	85
Barley Malt	1 00	@	1 10

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	06 ¾	@	06 ¾
Sheep	06	@	07
Hogs—Dressed	08 ¾	@	09 ¾
Flour—Minnesota Extra	5 25	@	5 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 16	@	1 18
Rye	75	@	78
Corn—Yellow	44	@	44
Mixed	43	@	44
Oats—Mixed	35	@	37
Petroleum—Crude	14	@14	Refined 13 ¾
Wool—Colorado	20	@	20
Texas	25	@	33
California	28	@	35

BOSTON.

Beef Cattle	06 ¾	@	09 ¾
Sheep	05 ¾	@	06 ¾
Hogs	08	@	09

BRIGHTON MASS.

Beef Cattle	06 ¾	@	07 ¾
Sheep	05	@	09 ¾
Lambs	07	@	10
Hogs	07 ¾	@	08

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	6 75	@10	00
Sheep	6 75	@ 8	00
Lambs	7 00	@ 9	50

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts Can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Dress Shirts made to measure. The very best, six for $10.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the States—no express charges to pay. Samples with full directions for self-measurement Sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Send directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 115½ Warren St., N. Y.

BUTTER COLOR.

The best Liquid Color in the world and the only one awarded Centennial Prize Medal. It gives to butter a golden yellow tint of the June grass butter, producing better sales and at higher prices, besides improving butter in color and flavor and keeping. In fact superior to Annotto, Carrots or any other coloring matter, and the only Dandelion that will not color butter-milk. It should be added to cream before churning. 1 pound will color 1000 pounds of butter. The best and cheapest to re-color white butter. Will send, on receipt of money, free by express, to any office East of Mississippi River, 1 lb., $1.00; 2 lbs., $1.75. Farmers club together and try it. Agents Wanted. Cut out and preserve. REV. S. WHITE, 377 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE NEW
Providence Line
TO BOSTON,
Via PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
TIME 80 MINUTES.
THE NEW MAGNIFICENT STEAMER
Massachusetts,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
AND THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMER
Rhode Island,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Will on and after MAY 7 leave (daily) from Pier 29, N. R., foot of Warren Street at 5 P. M., arriving at Providence at 9 A. M. and Boston 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New York and Providence.

Advertisers

Are invited to investigate The American Newspaper Union List of Newspapers—the largest combination of papers in the United States—and compare the prices with other lists. It is the cheapest and best advertising medium in the country.

THE AMERICAN
NEWSPAPER UNION
List of 1085
Weekly Newspapers,
COMPRISES
New York Newspaper Union List,
Chicago Newspaper Union List,
Milwaukee Newspaper Union List,
St. Paul Newspaper Union List,
Cincinnati Newspaper Union List,
Southern Newspaper Union List.

The prices of advertising are now about one-half of last year's rates and are as follows:

ONE INCH OF SPACE—14 AGATE LINES—WILL BE INSERTED ONCE A WEEK IN THE

New York Newspaper Union List for	"	$21.00
Chicago Newspaper Union List	"	21.00
Milwaukee Newspaper Union List	"	8.00
St. Paul Newspaper Union List	"	7.00
Cincinnati Newspaper Union List	"	14.00
Southern Newspaper Union List	"	12.00

Or in the Entire List of
1085 Newspapers One Week for $87.50

A One Inch advertisement will be inserted one year in the entire list of 1085 newspapers for
$2,275.
Or about $2.00 per paper a year.

☞ Send for Catalogue. Address,

BEALS & FOSTER,
(The Bible Building),
41 Park Row, NEW YORK.

THE WONDERFUL PEN-HOLDER!

NO INK REQUIRED. (Owing to the unprecedented demand for Twin that write with WATER as ink, invented and patented a Pen-holder which writes with steel pens as well as quill, and with which no pen can be used. Unexcelled for rapidity. Sample by mail 25 cts. Agents wanted. One dipping in WATER will write a page. Extraordinary inducements to parties out of employment. J. T. HILLYER, 30 B'dway, N. Y.

YOUR FUTURE Foretold by Dr. BUVALL, the French Astrologer, (93 Name, Age and Date of Marriage of your future Husband or Wife) 25 cts. Nativities cast, send age, address Dr. P. BUVALL, Woodbridge, New Jersey.

GIVEN AWAY.

A STYLE-WRITER sent free to each of the first 10,000 persons sending name and address to STYLE-WRITER AGENCY, ITHACA, N. Y.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS
FOR AN ACRE!
Of the Best Land in AMERICA, near the Great Union Pacific Railroad.
A FARM FOR $200.
In easy Payments with low rates of Interest.
SECURE IT NOW!
Full information sent free, address,
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Agent, U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Thousands of mothers have placed on record their belief, that for all complaints of the stomach and bowels to which children are subject,

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient

is the most unexceptionable of remedies and always cures. The reasons for this belief are obvious. It forms a delicious and most refreshing draught, relieves the bowels of all acrid matter without pain, allays fever in those sleep, strengthens digestion, neutralizes acid in the stomach, cures flatulency, acts as a gentle stimulant, tones the tender nerves, and never gripes the patient. What family can afford to be without such a resource in sickness? Sold by all druggists.

THOMSON'S PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.
GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION
SURPASSES ALL OTHERS
The Friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now furnished by MILLIONS. Prices, $1 to $3 each. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and Beware of Imitations. ARE ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE HIPBELTS. The best goods made. See the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark a Crown, are stamped on every Corset & Belt.
FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY.

THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

THE SUN continues to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, prudence, and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It contends for the government of the people by the people and for the people as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It endeavors to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete, and trustworthy accounts of current events, and employs for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, as well as from all other parts of the country, are fully, accurately, and fearlessly written, and it publishes in addition to these and other matters of interest a variety of articles by pioneering what the law does not give them, while it labors to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjust forms.

The price of the DAILY SUN is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year, post-paid; or, with the Sunday edition $7.75 a year, post-paid.

The Sunday edition alone, eight pages, $1.20 a year, post-paid.

The WEEKLY SUN, eight pages of 56 broad columns, is furnished at $1 a year, post paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In order to introduce THE SUN more widely to the public, we will send THE WEEKLY edition for the remainder of the year, to Jan. 1, 1878, post-paid, for Half a Dollar. Try it.

Address, THE SUN, N. Y. City.

THE
UNITED STATES
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
261, 262, 263 Broadway.
ORGANIZED 1850
ASSETS, $4,827,176.52
SURPLUS, $820,000
EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES
AND
APPROVED CLAIMS
MATURING IN 1877
WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7%
ON PRESENTATION.
JAMES BUELL, - - PRESIDENT.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Rev. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:
174 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
Dear Sir—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from a general knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGET